The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

Debate Over Pages and Messengers in the House.

Speaker Smith and Mr. Alvord Defend Mr. Terwilliger.

Progress of the "Seventy" in Framing a Charter.

Wm. M. Tweed to be Notified of the Contest for His Seat.

A Democrat Threatens to Move His Expulsion.

The New-York Controller and the Unsettled Bills.

Six Lunches for Five Judges Cost Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Assembly consumed the entire session of three hours to-day in discussing the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means defining the number and fixing the salaries of clerks, door-keepers, messengers, pages and other employes of the Legislature. The bill, as reported from the Committee, largely reduces the number, and in some cases the salaries of these employes. Last year the total amount paid by the State for the service of attendants of all kinds upon the Legislature was $115,000. The present bill reduces the amount to $54,000, or less than one-half of that paid under the last Democratic Legislature. Considerable opposition was made to some items of the reduction, but the discussion terminated with the passage of the bill through the Committee of the Whole with only a single amendment. That amendment, strangely enough, was offered by TOM FIELDS. The bill provided that when investigations were ordered to be made by standing committees, the Committees might appoint subcommittees to make the investigation, and their actual expenses should be paid by the State. Mr. FIELDS' amendment simply provides that the subcommittees, whenever appointed, shall not consist of less than three members. By the terms of the bill one man might be intrusted with the duty of making investigations into the ras alities of Democratic officials, and Mr. FIELDS regarded this as a dangerous power. It was too much, he thought, like the referee system, against which so much opposition was now made. The amendment was adopted after considerable discussion by a vote of 59 to 48. Mr. HILL, of Chemung, proposed an amendment authorizing the Clerk of the Senate to appoint a proof-reader, whose compensation should not exceed two per cent. of the Senate bills for printing. This was taken, as it was doubtless intended, as a slur upon Mr. TERWILLIGER, and called forth a prompt rebuke from Mr. ALVORD, who said that whenever an appropriate occasion might arise, he was prepared to defend the reputation of Mr. TERWILLIGER, who was from his county, was his personal friend, and was, in his opinion, a man of the highest honor and the strictest integrity. Speaker SMITH concurred with Mr. ALVORD in the impropriety, not to say indecency of the slur sought to be cast upon the Clerk of the Senate in this underhand way, and proceeded to give a scorching review of the Democratic legislation of last Winter, in which the gentleman from Chemung participated without any compunctions of conscience. This was the first appearance of Mr. SMITH as a debater on the floor, and his speech was calculated to convince the Democratic side of the House that they will have a formidable antagonist to meet in any partisan discussions that may arise.

THE NEW-YORK CONTROLLER.

The time consumed in the discussion of the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means prevented the Assembly from reaching the bill, reported by Col. HAWKINS, yesterday, relative to the Controller, which was made a special order for to-day. On motion the bill was again made a special order for to-morrow morning. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to amend it so as to take from Mr. GREEN the exclusive power of auditing and paying claims accruing prior to the 1st inst., and giving it to a Board of Audit consisting of the Controller, Commissioner of Public Parks and Commissioner of Public Works, the same as the bill reported in the Senate this morning for the settlement of claims accruing after the beginning of the year.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

The new charter which the Committee of Seventy were to send up here this week has not yet made its appearance. Hon. JOHN WHEELER, Chairman of Albany Committee, appointed by the Seventy to look after the reform Legislation that may be proposed here, has arrived with his colleague, JOSEPH BLOOMENTHAL, and informs members that the charter will not be up till the fore part of next week. He says the Committee of Seventy desire to make the charter as perfect as possible before presenting it for the consideration of the Legislature, and for that purpose have deemed it best to first submit it to the discussion of the entire Committee of Seventy acting as a committee of the whole. There is considerable anxiety among members to see this charter in its complete form, as the disposition that shall be made of it will doubtless settle the question whether the City is to get a new charter from the present Legislature, or whether the old one is to be remodeled and amended. The discreet manner in which the views and wishes of the Committee of Seventy are represented by Mr. WHEELER, and the absence of that grasping and dictatorial spirit which has characterized some other reformers here, have created a favorable impression, and the Committee's charter will meet with fair and candid consideration on all sides.

COMPORTING TO TWEED.

Some curiosity is still manifested to know whether TWEED intends to fill the part of Senator of the Fourth District in the present Legislature, or whether he designs to let his constituents go unrepresented. O'DONOVAN ROSSA is here, and proposes to contest TWEED'S seat, whether occupied or unoccupied. He appeared before the Election Committee of the Senate, this morning, to present his claims, and after some informal talk, it was finally decided that TWEED was entitled to have notice of the contest before the Committee proceeded with the evidence. For this purpose an adjournment was moved and carried till Thursday next, and meantime TWEED will be notified that his seat is contested, and will have a chance to appear and defend his claim if he sees fit. In this connection, it may be important to TWEED and interesting to the public to state that a prominent Democratic Senator was heard to say, last evening, that if TWEED appeared here and took his seat, he should offer a resolution for his expulsion; and if he didn't appear, he should move that his seat be declared vacant.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate there was the usual mass of remonstrances by parties owning no stock in the Erie Railway, to prevent the owners of the road from having anything to say about its management, under the false pics that they are "British." The other side, however, is beginning to be heard from, and Senator O'BRIEN presented petitions numerously signed by share-holders, for a repeal of the Classification act, known as the Erie Directors' bill. These are to be followed by others.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Many petitions continue to be presented from citizens, asking that the Third-avenue Railroad may be permitted to run palace-cars on its track at increased rates.

THE NEW-YORK CONTROLLER.

The somewhat protracted struggle, before the Senate Committee of Cities, on the bill originally introduced by Mr. BENEDICT, giving enlarged powers to the Controller of the City of New-York, ended to-day by the Committee's reporting a bill differing essentially from the one originally introduced, of which it is in effect a substitute. A portion of the original bill, viz. that section which gave the Controller authority to raise money to pay the bonds falling due in January, has already become a law, having been enacted in a separate bill. The remainder of the bill has been amended so as to place the power of apportionment in the hands of a Board, consisting of the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Board of Public Parks, who are to constitute a Board of Audit and Apportionment, and the unanimous vote of the Board is made necessary to give validity to any act. They are to make and file in the Department of Finance, and cause to be published in the Corporation papers, an estimate of the amounts required to conduct the public business from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1872, and the amounts so made out and filed shall be considered appropriated and apportioned. And the Controller shall have power to transfer any amount so appropriated which shall be found to exceed the amount required to other accounts which shall be deficient. A statement is to be furnished by him once a week to each Department and County officer, showing the amount appropriated for the expense of such Department or office, and the sums paid up to the date of such statement. And all Departments and officers are required to regulate their expenses so as to keep them within the amounts appropriated.

The Controller is authorized to ascertain and adjust all claims for work done, wages, &c., for the year 1871, subject to the approval of the Board aforesaid, and he is authorized to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $8,500,000 for the purposes above set forth

NEW-YORK DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The joint resolution for the investigation of the New-York District-Attorney's office passed by the Assembly last week came up for consideration in the Senate to-day, and was unexpectedly voted down by a large majority. Mr. WOODIN, Mr. MADDEN, and other leading Republicans, took the ground that this was not the legitimate work of the Legislature, whose primary duty was to enact necessary laws; that it would take two of the largest and busiest committees of the two Houses away from the scene of their proper duties to New-York to spend an indefinite period in an investigation of varue rumors; that either the Governor or the Grand Jury could, under the laws, institute such investigation, and that on the same principle legislative committees might, with equal propriety, be called upon to proceed to every county of the State, and assume the functions of grand juries, thus breaking up the Legislature as a body. Mr. BENEDICT ridiculed the provision that the Committee should not incur any expense to the State, and said that the inevitable result, and probably the only result would be a heavy bill of expense, and told an amusing anecdote about the Commissioners of Appeals, who sat for six days in New-York, and who were furnished with a daily lunch by the City authorities. There were five Judges, and they had lunch six days, and the bill paid for the same was $1,800. This was under the old régime of TWEED and Tammany. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. LORD, Democrats, attempted to make some political capital by urging that the investigation should go on, intimating that it was an essential part of the reform programme which the majority had undertaken to carry out, but they did not succeed in making any impression on the Senate. Mr. PERRY, Republican, from Brooklyn, said that the information desired could all be obtained in response to a resolution calling for it, and that that would be the proper course if the Senate thought it advisable to pursue the matter.

S.

Argument on Tom Fields' Election Case —Democratic Caucus on Col. Hawkins' Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18—Evening.—The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met this afternoon and listened to a long argument on the memorial for the expulsion of FIELDS. J. H. REYNOLDS, counsel for FIELDS, took the ground that the Assembly had no jurisdiction over acts alleged to have been committed by FIELDS prior to the election which gave him his seat in the present Legislature. Mr. W. R. DARLING, counsel for the memorialists, controverted this proposition, and claimed that the Assembly had full authority to inquire into the qualifications of members, and to extend their inquiry over any period of time. He also maintained the proposition that proof of bribery of a single voter in the election district would be sufficient to vitiate the election and authorize the Assembly to declare the seat vacant. It was sarcastically remarked by a member of the Committee that this proposition, if valid, would vacate half the seats in the Assembly. The arguments on both sides were very able and interesting, and the Committee will hold an executive session to-morrow to decide the legal points in the case, and, if they arrive at the conclusion that they have jurisdiction over the charges preferred against FIELDS, they will then proceed to take testimony in the case.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic members of the Assembly had an informal caucus this evening over the bill of Col. HAWKINS, that is to be made the special order to-morrow morning, but took no definite action. An amendment will be proposed to the bill, adding the names of Gen. COCHRANE and Mr. VAN NORT to that of Mr. GREEN as auditors to settle the outstanding claims against the City, in certain specified departments, accruing prior to the 1st of January. The vote on this amendment will indicate how the Assembly stands on the bills that have been introduced conferring exclusive powers upon the Controller.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18.

A bill conferring powers on the Controller of the City of New-York was reported.

THE INSURANCE BUREAU.

Mr. PERRY introduced a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to report in detail all the insurance companies he has investigated, and the charges he has subjected such companies to. Adopted.

THIRD READINGS.

The bill to amend the charter of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading; also, a bill providing for appeals from the decisions of the County Superintendents of the Poor.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House went into Committee and took up the bill prescribing the officers and employes that may be elected or appointed or employed by the Senate and Assembly; fixing the salaries and regulating the proceedings before investigating committees, and paying therefor. The bill provides for six general messengers to the House.

A long debate ensued, and many amendments reducing the number of pages and committee messengers were offered and voted down. It was shown that the number was so much reduced from last year's force that the expense would be about $54,000, instead of $118,000 as last year.

Mr. SMITH moved to make the pay of Clerk of committees five instead of four dollars per day. Carried.

Mr. FIELDS moved to amend by requiring sub-committees appointed by standing committees to consist of three members.

Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendment. The chairs of this House who [illegible] special and select committees, and standing committees should have power to appoint as many members as they deemed necessary.

Mr. FIELDS claimed that it was necessary to have represented on all committees members of both parties; that that principle underlies all parliamentary proceedings. Every man had a right to claim this where his reputation was at stake. This point he enforced at some length, warning members against establishing the principle of a one-man investigation. There was no one but could see the injustice of this.

Mr. ALVORD explained that the committee would not as a rule[illegible] to bring the results of his work before the whole committee. There was nothing novel or wrong in this. It is done in our Courts and was entirely proper. He further declared that he would not, here or elsewhere, do anything for himself or his party which would produce the effect the gentleman referred to. He was opposed to star chamber investigations or anything like them.

Mr. FIELDS was opposed to the system of referees, and he was surprised to hear the gentleman advocating it. This system was now a subject of great complaint, and was, he thought, in the hands of reformers. He was sincere in his motion.

Mr. MILLS did not understand that the people of the State were opposed to referees, but they were opposed to Judges appointing referees against the wishes of counsel and clients.

Mr. FRENCH thought in this case the gentleman from New-York was right, and the gentleman from Onondaga was wrong. For himself, while he felt the oppressive effects of the minority last year, he was not disposed to return the same treatment to them now that the majority is changed. He was for doing justice plain and simple, and not let the minority here say they were treated wrongfully. He was opposed to allowing one man to act as a committee of this House.

Mr. STRAHAN expressed similar views. Mr. FOLEY announced that he concurred in the views of Mr. FRENCH and Mr. STRAHAN and moved, as a further amendment, that such sub-committees shall each consist of three members, one of whom shall be of the minority.

Speaker SMITH said if there was any danger the danger exists now. This House has the power to appoint any one on a committee.

Mr. STRAHAN said, "but this bill gives this power to a committee, taking it away from the House."

Speaker SMITH insisted that the danger, if any, still existed in the House.

Mr. ALVORD insisted upon the practicability and justice of the provision.

Mr. FIELDS' motion was carried—58 to 49.

Mr. D. B. HILL moved to add an additional section, relative to the appointment of a proof-reader, and permitting the compensation shall not exceed two per cent. of the printing bills of the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. ALVORD said this amendment was intended as an attack upon a near and dear friend of his. It was inopportune and unjust, and when the time came, if ever it did, to take up that subject, he would speak out plainly.

Speaker SMITH said the amendment was not germane to the bill, and denounced the attack covered by the amendment as cowardly.

Mr. D. B. HILL said he did not expect this burst of indignation. They must be aware of what had been charged in the public prints, and we cannot close our eyes to what is passing. He did not expect the House to pass the amendment, but it was his province to offer it, and he felt he did not merit the rebuke. It has been charged that a former Clerk of the Senate has fraudulently received twenty per cent. on the printing bill, and no investigation has yet been ordered. We are told that this is a Reform Legislature. If such things are to be this amendment provides that it shall be only two per cent. He had in his possession a resolution for an investigation of the matter. He was certainly not in favor of this bill if such charges are to be made good. He thought it proper to consider whether the amount the Clerk should receive should not be less than twenty per cent.

Speaker SMITH remarked that their duty now was to pass an act prescribing the officers of the Legislature and their compensation, and if a member gets up and throws a studied insult upon an officer of another House, it is something entirely uncalled for and contrary to propriety. He looked, however, to the source from whence it came. The gentleman was a member of the Legislature of a State which constitutes a burning shame to the State of New-York and the enlightened world. Does it become the member from Chemung to set up here and recommend legislation which shall reflect upon an officer of another House? Before this session is over he would let the probe be applied wherever necessary, be the parties Republicans or Democrats, and he would go with the gentleman against any person against whom there is reason for suspicion, but he would not reach it in the insidious way, proposed by the gentleman from Chemung, (Mr. HILL.)

Mr. FIELDS hoped Mr. HILL would withdraw his amendment, inasmuch as it is clearly not germane to the bill, and, also, inasmuch as no member has a right to thus refer to an officer of the other House. The gentleman (Mr. HILL) will ultimately learn that he will not have to go far to injure a man's reputation.

Mr. ALVORD denounced the course of the gentleman (Mr. HILL) had no right to offer the amendment since he has shown that he has already prejudged the case of the officer referred to, and could not be trusted if his case were brought before him for judgment.

Mr. D. B. HILL said he intended the amendment as pure sport. He did not intend to prejudge it in any shape. These matters should be brought before the House in a proper way. The idea that he offered it. He would have good-naturedly withdrawn it had there not been so much said about it. He defended his action last Winter. He said he had endeavored to do his duty, and that is more than some of his assailants could say. [Applause on the floor and in the gallery.] The amendments as the one offered are not without precedent, and he thought the feeling shown was evidence of weakness somewhere. He did not intend to cast any slur upon the Clerk of the Senate, or prejudice the matter, and he felt that remarks implying a reflection upon his integrity were uncalled for, and with these remarks he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. ALVORD renewed the amendment. He said he gave the gentleman credit for more intelligence, but this display proved him deficient in other intelligence or ordinary knowledge. The exhibition was, indeed, lamentable.

Mr. ALVORD, however, withdrew the amendment before it was put to a vote.

The Committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD asked consent that the bill be now read.

Mr. ROSS objected.

On motion of Mr. HAWKINS the bill providing for the expenses of the City and County of New-York was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The House then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18—7 P. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved, since Wednesday, from Tennessee south-eastward to the Atlantic coast. The low barometer on Massachusetts Bay has moved slowly north-eastward, and clear weather has continued throughout the Atlantic States until this afternoon, when increasing cloudiness is very generally reported. The pressure has diminished over the lake region and the North-west, and south-westerly winds, with snow and cloud, very generally prevail from Maryland to Missouri and northward. The low barometer anticipated for the California coast has apparently kept further south, and has now extended into Texas, where threatening weather and light rain are reported. The rivers have fallen at Cairo, Cincinnati and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling, with cloudy weather, very generally east of the Mississippi, lowest pressure passing into Missouri and north-eastward to the lower lakes, accompanied by rain and snow. South-east winds, with threatening weather and rain, prevail on the Gulf coast, and southerly winds, veering to south-west, throughout the Atlantic States, with snow in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

The weather in California is warm; and exceedingly favorable to the crops.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Carpenter's Speech on Civil Service in the Senate.

More Hunor Than Facts—Horace Greeley Heard from the National Committee—How Work in the House—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. CARPENTER entertained the full galleries of the Senate this afternoon with the promised speech on civil service reform, which was of the character predicted last night, being a humorous constitutional arraignment. The argument was directed to prove first that it was unconstitutional to take from the President the power to select from the whole body of the people for his appointees; and, second, that the new system is pernicious in practice if constitutional. The speech was too much in the line of Mr. SHARPE'S speech in the House yesterday, and while it was enjoyed for its vivacious style and sharp hits, it was not considered to answer fairly the report of the Commission, nor to prove the dogmas which the Senator laid down. Mr. TRUMBULL replied in an informal unprepared speech, defending the report of the Commission, and gave the President credit for being an honest man, and sincere in his expressed purpose to give the new system a thorough trial. He made the reply to Mr. CARPENTER'S argument that the new system, instead of taking any Constitutional prerogative from the President, was restoring to him his rightful power, which had become by custom wrongfully vested in Senators and Representatives. The President had the right to adopt any method he deemed best to guide his judgment in making the appointments vested in him by law. In the course of the debate a question arose as to the correctness of a statement in the report that about one-fourth of the revenue of the country was lost in the collection. This was questioned by Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON, but Mr. EDMUNDS showed that they did wrong in charging the Commission with the responsibility of the statement. That there was a substantial loss in failures to make complete assessments and collections was admitted. The discussion of the same subject continues on Monday, with Mr. EDMUNDS on the floor.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

The House spent another day in wrangling over pensions for two or three widows, and the question of bestowing pensions in exceptional cases. It was decided, again, to break over a rule, and grant a pension for a past period of time. Two calls of the yeas and nays on questions of this kind exhausted the time until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned, and many members took occasion to hear Senator CARPENTER'S speech.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Two Appropriation bills were completed by the Committee to-day, and reported to the House. These were the Post-office and Pensions bills. The amount of the former is $26,000,000, which is considerably less than the amount reported last year. The Pensions bill is $30,480,000, which is also about $5,000,000 less than last year, although $1,000,000 larger than the bill as it finally passed. The Post-office bill was made a special order for Wednesday next, and the Pensions bill for Thursday. The Committee will report the Army and Navy bill early next week.

THE FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs listened to-day to a large delegation of fishermen, many of them from BUTLER'S district and from Buffington. The fishermen are not hostile to the treaty, provided they can get from Congress equivalents to what is therein surrendered in the shape of numerous drawbacks, chiefly on shipping materials. The hearing before the Committee will continue to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

While Mr. TRUMBULL was speaking on civil service reform to-day, the New-York Custom-house investigation was introduced by a question from Mr. SHERMAN, who said that he had read the reports, and had joined with others in framing a bill which he thought would cure all the evils complained of as having at any time been practiced in the Custom-house.

THE SENECA STONE RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAVIS, the high-key orator from Kentucky, complained to-day that the Seneca stone resolution of inquiry, which he had offered some time ago, had been attacked, and on account of his grief thereat he gave notice that to-morrow or some other day he would ask the privilege of making a few remarks about it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced a bill to give the right to vote and hold office to women in the Territories.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission is not one of the officers to whom the new civil service rules apply, since the Commission chooses a Secretary from its own members. The resignation of Mr. COLTER makes a vacancy in the Commission, and when that is filled the responsibility of the appointing power ends. The salary of the Secretary is $6,000, instead of $8,500, but the other members receive no compensation.

HORACE GREELEY'S POSITION.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY writes here requesting that his name be not appended to the call of the National Republican Committee for the June Convention. He says he stand away from the meeting of the Committee in order to preserve his independence, and intimates that there is a possible contingency in which he will support Gen. GRANT, if renominated, though the intimation is not very explicit.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Retrenchment Committee are to hear from Mr. BERNARD HESS what he knows about abuses that need reform. If the Committee are going into the slums of the Whisky Rings of JOHNSON'S administration for their evidence, they should summon Ex-Commissioner EDWARD A. ROLLINS, to tell them what he KNOWS about Mr. BERNARD HESS, and the thieves and swindlers whose jail doors executive clemency has not yet unlocked, but who would be glad of an opportunity to testify against ROLLINS, DELANO or any other faithful man who put the screws to them.

HOUSE ELECTION CASES.

The House Elections Committee today voted, by a large majority, in favor of MYERS, Democrat, and sitting member from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, and against CESSNA, Republican, contestant. This result was not generally anticipated, but it is unquestionably a just one, as the Committee, which is largely Republican, was practically unanimous.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S MARRIAGE.

Secretary ROBESON will be married to Mrs. RICHMOND AULICK, on Tuesday next, at St. John's Church, in a strictly private manner, the only persons who will be present being the families of the parties and the President and members of the Cabinet. The bridal party will leave as soon for an absence of a week at the North, and on their return will occupy their residence on K-street, which is now being furnished for their reception.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph M. Carey, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory; John Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Colonel of Artillery; Weston Flint, of Missouri, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds; Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, to be Minister to Peru; Thomas Hart Seymour, of Connecticut, to be Minister to Spain; Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, to be Minister to Turkey; Wm. Hunter, of Rhode Island, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Edward Cunningham, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Wm. Wirt Henry, of Virginia, to be Consul-General at Egypt; Charles F. Roberts, Register of Land Office at Humboldt, Cal. And the following postmasters: Duncan Jordan, at Cincinnati, O.; E. A. Sowers, at Mahanoy, Penn. Appointments in the Revenue Marine service: Lieut. George W. Moore, of Maryland, to be Captain; John Brown, of New-Jersey; S. Edmunds, of New-Jersey; O. C. Hamlet, of Michigan, and F. J. Symonds, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenants; C. H. Byrnes, of Virginia, H. R. Rogers, of Michigan, and A. E. Bateman, of Iowa, to be Third Lieutenants.

BUTLER ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Gen. BUTLER expresses the opinion that the civil service reform movement is a humbug.

DYING TAMMANY.

The Legislature Given the Coup De Grace—The Charter of the Columbian Order—How It Has Been Violated—Views of the Sachems and Their Opponents.

The preamble and resolutions relative to the affairs of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, which were adopted by the State Senate on Wednesday, have produced a profound sensation among the Sachems and the other members of the organization. A meeting of the Chiefs will probably be held this evening, when a full view of the situation will be taken, and a course of action decided upon. Under the resolutions they are required to furnish to the Senate a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Society; the names of the present members, and the respective times of their election; the names of the present officers, and of the officers who have served during the last four years; the annual income of the Society and the sources thereof; the amounts of money expended in each of the four last years, for what objects the expenditures were made, and the amounts paid to "indigent or distressed persons." This action of the Senate, the Sachems believe, is designed to result in depriving the Society of its charter—a result which, they declare, they will not sit by and witness with indifference.

THE CHARTER.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was organized May 12, 1789, but was not chartered until 1805, when the following act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature:

An act to incorporate the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York, passed April 9, 1805.

Whereas, WILLIAM MURRAY and others, inhabitants of the City of New-York, have presented a petition to the Legislature setting forth that in the year 1789, have associated themselves under the name and description of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent members of the said society, and to their widows and orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of their charity, they therefore solicit that the Legislature will be pleased by law to incorporate the said Society for the purposes above said, under such limitations and restrictions as to the Legislature shall seem meet; therefore,

1. *Be it enacted*, by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, that such persons as now are or shall hereafter become members of the said Society shall be and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared to be a body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name by the name of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York; and that by that name they and their successors shall have succession, and shall be persons in law capable to enjoy and bring and prosecute, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and change and alter the same at their pleasure, and that they and their successors by the same name shall be forever able to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy to them and their successors any real estate in fee simple, or for term of life or lives, or otherwise, and any goods, chattels or personal estate, for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benevolent purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed, provided the clear yearly value of such real and personal estate shall not exceed the sum of $5,000, and that they and their successors shall have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise and dispose of the said real and personal estates, or any part thereof, at their will and pleasure, and that they shall have full power to make by-laws from time to time to make, constitute, ordain and establish by-laws, constitutions ordinances and regulations for the well ordering, government and conducting their affairs, for the election of their officers, for the election or admission of new members of the said corporation, and the terms and manner of admission, for the better government, regulation of their officers and members, for fixing the time and places of meeting of the said corporation, and for regulating all the affairs and business of the said corporation. Provided, That such by-laws and regulations shall not be repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this State. And for the better carrying on the business and affairs of the said corporation there shall be such number of Sachems of the said corporation, and of such denomination or denominations to be chosen in such manner and at such time and places as are now or shall, from time to time, be directed by the said constitution and by-laws of the said corporation made or to be made for that purpose, and that such number and description of members shall be sufficient to constitute a legal meeting of the said corporation as now or hereafter shall be directed by the said constitution and by-laws of the said corporation.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be and hereby is declared to be a public act, and as such to be construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended.

A SACHEM ON THE SITUATION.

It is understood that the principal charge made against the directors of the Society is that they have violated the clause of the law which provides that the yearly value of real and personal estate of the Society shall not exceed the sum of $5,000. In regard to this feature of the case, one of the Sachems said yesterday, "It may be that they have made a point against us in this respect."

REPORTER—Why so?

SACHEM—Well, you see the property is now leased to the City for a term of years at an annual rent of $36,000. I think the term is for five years.

REPORTER—How about affording relief to indigent and distressed members?

SACHEM—Well, the Society has sometimes, when it has had some funds on hand, used money in that way, but we have at made it our business to run around and hunt up cases of indigence or distress among the members.

REPORTER—And the widows and orphans, how about them?

SACHEM—They have been attended to—at times.

REPORTER—Do you intend to respond to the call made upon you by the Legislature?

SACHEM—Yes, we will respond at least to part of the demand.

REPORTER—You will furnish the Legislature with a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Society, I presume?

SACHEM—I don't see how we can do that. You see the Society is a secret organization—just as much so as the Freemasons or the Odd-fellows—and it is questionable whether the Legislature has the right to compel us to furnish them with the secrets of our association. And then there are no copies of the constitution and by-laws. The originals are kept in the archives of the Society, and no member is permitted to have a copy of them.

REPORTER—Will you furnish a list of the members?

SACHEM—Yes, we'll do that. We'll do everything we consistently can, but no more. You see this whole fight has been started because of refusing to recognize the ex-called General Committee which Judge BARNARD and Tammany Hall on Tuesday night of last week.

REPORTER—Is not the Society a Democratic organization?

SACHEM—We have some members who are Republicans.

REPORTER—Certainly, the Tammany party took its name from your Society, and it is generally supposed that your Society and Tammany Hall are identical!

SACHEM—Well, they are not.

REPORTER—Why, TWEED, until recently, was the Grand Sachem of the Society?

SACHEM—Yes, we know it; that was got rid of him. I must admit that things were pretty loose while TWEED managed the Society. You see, he had his gang, and they did just about as they pleased.

And here ended the interview.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The story told by the Sachems is a very different one from that given by their opponents. The latter say that the Sachems are endeavoring to use the Society for their own personal benefit, and that they have violated some of its most important rules. It is charged that under the management of the Sachems the objects of the Society have long since ceased to be carried out, that the affairs of the Society have been conducted on the Star Chamber system, and that, so far as the provisions of the charter are concerned, they have not been complied with for a long time past. The fight of the factions grows fiercer every day. What the result will be no one can positively foretell. The general impression is, however, that the Tammany Society will have its charter taken away.

THE INJUNCTION.

The argument on the Tammany injunction, which was to have taken place in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Judge BARRETT, was postponed until to-day, owing to the continuation of the argument in the case of the Dock Commissioners. It is doubtful, however, if the Tammany case will be reached to-day.

MARYLAND.

Nomination of Dr. Geo. R. Dennis for United States Senator—A Sketch of His Career.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.—A caucus of the Democratic members to-night nominated Dr. GEO. R. DENNIS, of Somerset County, United States Senator, to serve six years, in the place of GEO. VICKERS, whose term expires March 3, 1873. The second and last ballot stood: Gen. R. Dennis, 68; Daniel M. Henry, 11; Geo. Vickers, 11; Jas. T. Earle, 2; R. B. Carmichael, 3. As the Legislature is largely Democratic, his election is almost certain to-morrow.

Dr. DENNIS was born in Somerset County, Md., in 1820, and is consequently 52 years of age. He was educated at the Princess Anne Academy, and graduated at the Medical College of Baltimore in 1841. He practiced his profession in Somerset County until 1861, when he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1863. He was a member of the Senate in 1865, and was re-elected in 1867. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was elected to the Legislature in 1869, and re-elected in 1871. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1868, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868. He was a Union man during the war, and was arrested by the Federal authorities in 1861, and confined in Fort Lafayette for a short time. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and is a fluent and forcible speaker. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Mason of high standing.

Terrible Cartridge Explosion in England.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 A. M.—A terrible explosion occurred in a cartridge-factory in Greenwich yesterday afternoon. The clothing of a number of girls employed in the factory took fire, and they rushed shrieking through the town into the surrounding marshes in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory was totally destroyed.

Annual Festival.

The annual festival of the First Ward "Lord" Industrial School was held at their school-rooms, No. 207 Greenwich-street, yesterday afternoon at 5½ P. M. A pleasing programme had been arranged, and was participated in by the scholars, to the evident satisfaction of a large company of visitors. Many of the recitations and dialogues were of a very touching character and were rendered with superior ability by the pupils. The exercises were conducted by D. E. HAWLEY, Esq., Treasurer of the School. Mr. PATON, President of the British Bank of North America, was called upon to address the children, and responded in a very happy and entertaining address. The school boasts the honored name of the late JOHN CHARLES LOUIS, having been deeply interested in its foundation. It is now some thirteen years since it was organized, and through its instrumentality a very useful and important work is being carried forward in the First Ward. It numbers among its Trustees the names of some of our best-known and most responsible citizens, their connection with the institution being a sufficient guarantee that the labor of all connected with it is so directed as to effect the greatest amount of positive good among those who are brought under its influence.

Citizens' Reform Committee of Brooklyn—The Registry Law Considered.

A special meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening for the purpose of considering the Registry law submitted by the Committee on Legislation. Section 6 was taken up and passed, so as to provide for a meeting on the Saturday previous to the election, for the purpose of revising the lists; but on that occasion no name shall be added to or taken therefrom, the registrars being confined to taking testimony as to the qualifications of voters. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections were adopted, as follows:

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the said Boards of Registers and Inspectors in each election district carefully to preserve the said registers of electors for their use on election day, and to designate one of their number to check the name of every voter attempting to vote in that district whose name is on the register, and no vote shall be received at any general election unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said register; and any person whose name is on the register may be challenged, and the same oaths shall be put as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. It shall also be the duty of the said Boards of Registers and Inspectors to act as inspectors of election in the districts where they are appointed, at the next general election after such appointment. They shall form a Board of Inspectors of Election by appointing one of their members to be Chairman. It shall be their duty to be constantly present during the hours allotted for the discharge of their duties; they shall perform all the duties and possess all the powers of inspectors of election in the several towns of this State, as now provided by law, and shall have power to appoint two poll clerks in each election district. The Chairman of the said Board of Inspectors of each district to administer the usual oath of office to the said clerks before they enter upon the performance of their duties. The compensation of such registers and inspectors of election and clerks shall be $10 per day each, and said registers and inspectors shall be exempt from jury duty during the year.

SEC. 9. The clerks of each poll shall enter on the poll-list kept by them, in columns prepared for that purpose, first, the name of each person voting; second, his place of residence; third, his age; and, fourth, the number of ballots voted.

SEC. 10. Upon the closing of the polls, and immediately thereafter, the Board of Inspectors shall securely seal the several ballot-boxes, and each of them, and deliver the same, together with the poll-lists and register of electors, to the Board of Canvassers.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Board of Canvassers in each election district to attend at the place of holding the poll at the closing thereof, and to organize by electing one of their members chairman; to receive from the Board of Inspectors of Election the said ballot-boxes, poll lists and register of electors, and as soon as the poll of an election shall have been finally closed, to canvass and count the votes. Such canvass shall be public, and shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed; and such canvass shall be commenced, conducted and completed, and the result stated in the manner now provided by law, the ballots to be returned to the boxes, which shall be sealed up and kept for six months, or until wanted at the election, in the custody of the Police. Also that a record of the votes shall be recorded.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED'S private affairs still keep him employed at his office; yesterday he was there the greater part of the day, busily engaged at his work. Mayor HALL was again in his old place at the City Hall, while CONNOLLY still remains quiet, his friends evidently believing that they alone know of his whereabouts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Several large iron works were destroyed yesterday by fire at Mount Joy, Penn.

The Aldermanic bribery case in Chicago has reached the stage of impaneling a jury.

The Fire Limit ordinance passed the Chicago Council on Wednesday night.

The argument of counsel in the Wharton case closed yesterday.

The proposition to license gambling in California meets with considerable favor.

The City Mills at Danville Junction, Me., were destroyed yesterday by fire. Loss, $30,000.

The Pope is suffering from a severe cold, and has been confined to his bed.

A fire occurred yesterday at Newbern, N. C., destroying several stores. Loss, $10,000.

A battalion of riflemen arrived at Havana, yesterday, from Spain.

The relations between Austria and Italy are on a good footing.

England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wines imported into that country.

The suppression of the newspapers *Gaulois* and *Constitution* is exciting indignation in Paris.

The Post-office and Pension bills, the former appropriating $26,000,000 and the latter $30,

sumption. The firms above named manufacture annually about 1,000,000 bushels of malt.

Apart from these extensive branches of industry, there are some manufactories in Albany which have an individual and special interest. One or two of them are of a kind not often met with. All are carried on with characteristic energy and enterprise.

I wonder if those young ladies who are so fond of M. ARNAUD'S delicious caramels, pralines, and other seductive sweetmeats, have any idea how or in what way the fancy paper in which their much-loved bon-bons are so daintily packed receives its bright color and shining, glossy surface! The same with their embossed visiting-cards; the same with the many-colored paper-boxes which pile the interior of the luxurious barouche on the way home from the milliner or the *modiste* to the family mansion, and which make such terrific onslaughts on the paternal balance at the bank; the same of the little tolks, with those bits of orange or cherry-colored paper, which the druggist delights to tie over the corks of the only too well-known and much dreaded two-ounce vials of nastiness, the very thought of which sends them to bed with many misgivings for the morrow, and makes them shudder and shiver when they awake in the morning, in the full consciousness that it must be taken under pain of the nurse's dire displeasure in case of refusal. In Albany there is an establishment where all these little adjuncts of fashion, joy, and childish sorrow are manufactured on a large scale. The Albany Card and Paper Company, which means R. L. JOHNSON & Co., is the only one, with the exception of a small concern in one of the Eastern States, in this country, which combines the manufacture of card-board and fancy paper. The factory is very extensive, extending through the entire block from Hamilton-street to Hudson-street, and well repays the curious visitor for the time expended in a stroll through its various departments.

The first operation in the process of manufacturing card-board consists in pasting three sheets of paper together—the middle sheet being coarser and thicker than the two surface sheets, and the paste a combination of sour flour, (the more sour, the better,) soap and size. When a pile of these agglomerated sheets has accumulated, they are placed under a screw-press, somewhat similar to an ordinary letter-copying press, in order to force out all the surplus paste. As the paste oozes out, the screw is turned at intervals for an hour, till the pile is reduced in thickness about one-half. The sheets are then elevated to the drying-room to be dried, a process which takes about twenty-four hours. They are hung up singly by little wooden clippers, such as are commonly used in banking and merchant counting-houses, attached to ropes stretched across the room. They give the place all the appearance of the drying-room of a hotel laundry, with any number of sheets, dinner-napkins and towels hung out to dry. A stretch of the imagination would lead one to look at the corners for the hotel mark. When dry, the sheets (I am speaking of paper) are run through a roller press, which firmly welds the three into one, and are then either put through another press, which gives them what is known as a "dead finish," or are embossed by the "polisher." The polisher is simply a series of brushes which are worked rapidly backward and forward with a vibratory lateral motion, the card-board passing slowly under the vibrating brushes; thus insuring an equality of polish which would gladden the soul of a City Hall Park boot-black, and the smooth surface of a mirror. Whitening is the material agent used for embossing. In the case of railroad tickets, concert tickets and window show cards, they are colored by hand, with a brush, before receiving the dead finish, or passing under the bristly embosser. When finished the cards are cut and packed, and are ready to convey the banker or the business drummer by the Pacific Express to Chicago and San Francisco, to Boston or New-Orleans, to secure admission to Mlle. NILSSON'S concerts, at the Academy of Music, or to inform the fashionable world of the event of the last *mariage de convenance* in Fifth-avenue high life. Last year the Company manufactured 3,600,000 of these sheets of card-board, a large portion of them for leading railroad companies, for cutting up into tickets. In cutting the card-board nothing is wasted, the strips and waste pieces being again cut up, and figuring as price tickets to be attached to articles in all kinds of stores, with those mysterious marks and letters on them, which, though unintelligible to the public are alphabetically easy to the counter-skippers.

The staining and embossing of fancy paper is carried out entirely by machinery of very ingenious contrivance. This description of paper is almost exclusively used for covering card-board boxes, such as are used in lace and millinery stores for muff-boxes, collar-boxes, for packing confectionery, &c. The process of staining, drying, and cutting of the paper into sizes is done throughout by automatic machinery requiring no more attention than the replenishing of the color-box, or the putting of a fresh roll of paper into the feeder. A roll of paper, 28 inches wide and 100 yards long, is run on a revolving rod, the end being passed between two rollers, on which the color, of any shade, is constantly dripping from a feeder above. As the rollers revolve, the paper is drawn through, and passes over a plate on which several brushes are constantly moving backward and forward, with an irregular motion, and distribute the color equally over the paper. Rising from the under edge of this plate, and running up and down the room, immediately below the ceiling, in four continuous tracks, are two endless ropes with little catches placed at a distance of eighteen inches apart. On a ledge below the plate there is a rest for a lath. To this lath the end of the roll of paper is attached, and as the catch on the rope comes up from below the plate it picks up the lath and slowly carries it along with it; and, as the rollers turn off the paper faster than the rope travels, the paper falls in festoons from the ceiling to the floor as each successive lath is caught up. The laths slide down an incline from a box under the plane, and as fast as one goes away another takes its place. The room being heated with a series of steam-pipes, following exactly the course of the endless ropes, by the time the paper has traversed the length of the room four times it is thoroughly dry; and as it reaches the end, a small stop knocks away the lath and allows the paper to pass off the rope into the cutting-machine, which cuts it into lengths of twenty-two inches, leaving it ready for pressing and polishing. The pressing gives it a dead-finish paper, such as is used for the inside of the covers of books.

The polishing is a very simple process, and is rapidly done. Seated at small tables in the polishing-room, seventy-five young women take a single sheet from the pile at their side, and place the edge of it on a slightly concave band of very hard wood. Up and down this band of wood an agate wheel, four inches in diameter, and an inch and a half thick, runs with considerable velocity and a firm pressure. The girl slowly and carefully pushes the paper from her, every friction of the wheel leaving a surface as brightly polished as a new-varnished boot. A sheet is polished in a few seconds. One variety of this embossed paper is very pretty—the chrystalised-looking paper known as "snow-flake," which is so often seen outside boxes. The appearance of snow-flakes is given to it by mixing a solution of rock salt, wax and vinegar with the color. This causes the color to disintegrate and shade itself, and to fly off in star and diamond shapes, bearing a fanciful resemblance to snow. No less than forty thousand reams of embossed paper of all colors are manufactured annually at this factory, using up five tons of plain white paper a day, and 3,500 pounds of color a week. The general business of the Company, who employ 120 women and thirty men, amounts to $500,000 a year.

On Broadway, at the corner of Rensselaer-street, is the Townsend Furnace and machine shop, owned by TOWNSEND & JACKSON; where steam-engines, mill-gearing, engine-lathes, shafting, and all kinds of machinery are manufactured. Here are to be seen in constant operation some of those marvelous agents of man's handiwork and ingenuity—the iron-turning lathe, the iron-planer, the steam-drill and the steam-hammer—with which inventive genius astounds the uninitiated; not so much by their apparent intricacy as by the evident easy and unerring accuracy of movement of such complicated forces. In a few seconds with the simple aid of a cold chisel, a workman will, with his lathe, take an eighth of an inch off the solid surface of a circular casting of eight or nine inches diameter, and as many inches in length, and without any physical effort, too, and yet, to judge by the grave stolidity of his countenance, he appears to be totally unaware that he has done something very wonderful. Such is the force of habit—the contempt which the copy-books of our school days told us is bred by familiarity. But this is only one of the thousand and one operations in manufacturing some of the more elaborate pieces of machinery. Mr. JACKSON very good-naturedly gave me a cursory but concise and intelligible description of how to make a steam-engine. I have felt very learned and fearfully scientific ever since, but am constrained to refer any readers of the TIMES who may be thirsting for information on such matters to the Pierian Spring, the waters of which I have tasted, but of which I have not drank deeply—Mr. JACKSON. Nor do I think I can do justice to patent metallic rod packers, paper-drying cylinders, self-lubricating and self-adjusting hangers, patent shaft coupling, and all the other marvels of engineering science which these works are ready to furnish to order on reasonable notice. As successful scientific efforts, they are intrinsically valuable; to man and the world they are invaluable. Still, if I only felt equal to saying it in Mr. SOTHERN'S inimitable way, I should be inclined to say that these are "things which no feller can understand," unless he has "served his time" over them. This machine-shop, however, has a secular as well as a scientific interest, especially to the good people of Albany. The name of TOWNSEND is inscribed on the much revered record of the pioneers in Albany manufacture. The works were started so far back as 1807, and the business of the firm still retains, to a great extent, the characteristics of seventy years ago. It is highly conservative. One of those money-making, old-fashioned businesses which, while seizing on all the newly-discovered principles of mechanical motion, and employing all the latest known methods of workmanship, does not enter the market as a competitor. With a large circle of regular customers, the firm almost entirely confines its business to the fulfilling of custom orders, and repairing machinery which they themselves have made. In this they find ample employment for their works, and they are not at all dissatisfied with the footing up of their balance-sheet at the end of the year. So much for an old-established business! One of those pecuniary mines which never find their way into the market, and which in able hands are more than ordinarily lucrative.

Mr. PRUYN, a son of our Ex-Minister to Japan, is making quite a specialty of the productions of the Albany Embossing Company, of which he is one of the most active spirits. The Company so far cater for innocent amusement as to manufacture dominoes and chequers, and, for infantile education, in the shape of wooden blocks, with the letters in capitals on one side and in italics on the other. All are made by machinery, and many ingenious contrivances are employed for the sake of economy and for saving time and labor. After being thoroughly dried, the wood from which they are made is sawed into square or oblong-shaped bars, according as it is required for alphabet blocks or dominoes. For chequers, the bars are rounded on a turning lathe. Twelve small, circular saws, attached to a revolving bar of iron, cut up the bars into as many pieces as fast as they are placed in position; the pieces dropping into a basket below. These little square and rounded blocks are stamped by a self-feeding sleeve die, which stamps both sides at once. The wood being stamped on the end of the grain no splitting occurs, though the stamping perceptibly decreases the thickness of the blocks, making them very tough and hard. Dominoes are stamped in two ways. In one the pips are indented by the pressure; in the other they stand up, and are protected from the liability of being broken off by a narrow edging. The die stamps 150 chequers or dominoes, but only ninety of the alphabet blocks, which are two and one-quarter inches square, in a minute. After stamping, the chequers are colored red and black in equal quantities; the dominoes are stained through a dull black to imitate the ordinary bone; the letter blocks are simply varnished. The chequers and dominoes are thrown pell-mell into cylinders of open wire work, which slowly revolve in hot air chambers, heated up to 180°. The varnish on the alphabet blocks is dried by sticking the blocks on innumerable pins pointing from a revolving wooden frame, about six feet in diameter, in a room heated to an ordinary temperature. If dried in the same way as the dominoes they would adhere to one another in masses, while the varnish would be blistered by the excessive heat. When dry, the pips of the indented dominoes are colored white by a machine which has just as many small hollow tubes pointing downward as there are pips to be colored. These tubes are full of white pigment, and as they descend on the dominoe a drop falls from each tube and fills up the indented pips. This machine will thus color the pips of twelve gross of boxes of dominoes in a day; each box holding twenty-eight dominoes.

The Company also manufacture all their wooden boxes for the alphabet blocks, putting the pieces together in a novel and ingenious way. A thin groove is cut in the bevelled angle of each piece to be joined, in to which a sliver-strip of tin-plate is easily driven. This covering of the tin holds the different parts of the box together as firmly as the most skilled joinery-work would do.

Of the black and red dominoes the Company manufacture 300 gross of boxes a year; 400 gross of the black and white, and 600 gross of alphabet blocks of all sizes. Their great competitors are the German toy-importers. But, so far as checkers are concerned the Albany people have driven the Germans out of the market, and have even had the effrontery to ship some parcels of their goods to Europe. This is turning the tables on Protestion with a vengeance! They are also proving themselves dangerous rivals in the trade with their alphabet blocks. And all this, too, in spite of their having been twice burned out in the last two years.

Another and kindred manufactory, and one interesting to a large class of New-Yorkers, is the Hyatt Billiard Ball Company, who make billiard balls of a composition which, when colored, can hardly be distinguished from ivory balls, and which, in addition to many other advantages, are claimed to be much more durable. They certainly have this one superiority over IVORY balls, that whereas ivory is always apt to be unequal in density, giving a tendency to irregular direction and to "wabbling," the composition balls have an unerring centre of gravity from the mere fact of their being composition—every component part being thoroughly mixed and disseminated throughout the ball. And as they are turned on one of the new globe turning lathes, (one of Mr. HYATT'S numerous inventions,) they must of necessity be perfectly round unless polished by an unskillful mechanic. Ivory balls, too, have a tendency to warp with use, and get out of shape when cracked. This cannot happen with these composition balls, for, though possessing all the elasticity of ivory, they are as hard as stone. These balls are composed principally of "gun cotton," reduced to a fine pulp and molded. The other ingredients are as yet a secret, which the makers do not desire to make public. After molding, the ball is put in a globular press, and reduced about one-third in bulk. It is then put away to be dried. When partially dry it is put into a bowl of quicksilver to test the uniformity of its centre of gravity. If not true in its balance it is thrown aside; if true it is again pressed and again put on the shelf to be thoroughly dried before it is taken to the turner and the polisher. Three months elapse from the day of molding till the time when a ball is ready to be sent to purchasers. The balls cost about one-half the price ordinarily charged for ivory balls. At first the Company had to contend with great prejudice among billiard-players and bitter opposition from the ivory-turners. But they have overcome all opposition, and their books show orders from all parts of the Union, given after a trial or long use of their balls. Even such men as PHELAN and COLLENDAR, of New-York were unable to withhold their testimony in their favor.

The Albany Coach Manufactory, of which JAMES GOOLD & Co. are the proprietors, is one of the largest carriage and sleigh-building factories in the country. It makes a very fair bid for being the oldest. The business was established by Mr. JAMES GOOLD, in 1818. He is still the head of the firm, and though in his eighty-third year, is a hale, hearty and fine-looking old man, delighting to tell of the village of Albany as he first knew it. The manufactory has for half a century been celebrated for its fine carriages and sleighs—especially for their strength and durability. A gentleman of Syracuse is still driving a sleigh built by Mr. GOOLD in 1818. It has a very patriarchal appearance, but is said to be as sound as ever. It seems almost incredible that a sleigh should last for fifty-three years; but there is no doubt of the fact. Mr. GOOLD originated the famous "Albany style" of sleighs, which have not only found their way all through the Northern States of the Union, but even to Northern Europe, where they are as much prized as an Erard piano, a Manton fowling-piece or a Peters drag. The fashions of sleighs are as varied and changeable as the fashions in chignons or ladies' dresses. Something fresh in the way of design is always in demand, and it is by catering to this love of change, (and by employing none but the most skilled workmen, and using the very best materials, that the firm have attained their great reputation. Some of their new sleighs are beautiful specimens of the coach-builder's art, and quite make one long for eighteen inches of snow and a moonlight night. A magnificent four-horse sleigh has just been completed, and will soon be rushing along before the fast trotters of a well-known New-York banker. The many store-rooms contain every variety of carriage, from the elegant barouche to the sporting buggy—landaus, phaetons and broughams. Every carriage built at this factory is finished with steel axles and steel tires—a combination of lightness and durability. All the iron and machinery work is done in the factory; also the bending of the wood for the runners and bodies of sleighs, of which hardly a single part has a flat surface. Mr. BREWSTER, the great New-York carriage builder, buys nearly all his sleighs of JAMES GOOLD & Co.

A. P.

The Defalcation in the Rhode Island National Bank of Providence.

From the Providence Journal, Jan. 15.

The amount of the defalcation in the Rhode Island National Bank, as ascertained by careful investigation, and confessed by the inculpated parties, is about $219,600. To offset this large deficit, the directors have secured real estate, manufacturing property, stocks, &c., which, with the bonds of the defaulting officers, will, it is hoped, reduce the loss of the bank very nearly one-half. The embezzlement commenced nearly ten years ago, when disastrous stock speculations by the cashier and teller and bookkeeper, cost the bank about $20,000. A manufacturing business, which seems to have been carried on under the name of GOODMAN & Co., without the knowledge of the directors, was gradually extended at the expense of the bank, until one year ago the deficit was $150,000. During the past year the amount has been carried up to nearly $220,000. The young men in this bank have shown that when a trusted cashier and teller and book-keeper are in league, they can, by a system of forced balances and fictitious call loans, convert one-third of the capital of the institution to their own uses, and defy the scrutiny of the examiners. Although this bank is in charge of some of our shrewdest and most sagacious business men, the exposure of the present frauds was not the result of discoveries made here. If the Rhode Island National had not drawn pretty closely upon its correspondent bank in New-York City at a time when there was an unusual monetary pressure in the Metropolis, there seems no reason to doubt that the defalcation could have gone on until the institution was hopelessly stripped. Under our present system of banking, there is no absolute safeguard against such depletions as occurrences as this, except in commercial and personal integrity. The highest reputation and the most blameless outward life will not stand in the stead of this quality. How this inestimable moral integrity is to be always recognized is the great problem of bank-keepers of our monetary and fiduciary institutions. The most mortifying phase of this unfortunate affair is found in the fact that the savings institution connected with the bankhouse untouched. The results of a strict examination accord with the declarations of the inculpated parties that not a cent of the savings bank deposits have been abstracted in this defalcation.

INFANT ASYLUMS.

Dr. Jacobi Views on the Proposed System—Over Fifty Per Cent. Mortality Among the Little Waifs—Proposed Changes.

The question of infant asylums which just now engrosses so much public attention, was recently treated at length by A. JACOBI, M. D., President of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, in an address to the Society, of which the following are interesting extracts:

I learned of the opening of a new lying-in asylum and foundling hospital. The number of such institutions seems to swell; the interest of the public is aroused, money is freely forwarded, and the lay and professional members of the public are thoroughly aware of the necessity of saving infant lives. I shall try to answer a third question of an "Appeal in Behalf of the New-York Infant Asylums," which met my eye but a few days ago—the question was, Can these children be saved? I shall only partially answer the question. What has been done for them in NEW-YORK CITY? How many have been saved? If many, why change the old plans? If few, why not make a radical change? I cannot answer the question to my entire satisfaction. Ought children, or rather ought infants, to be reared in public institutions or in private families? In the city or in the country? By wet-nursing or artificial? Of this latter I shall not speak, because in theory everybody agrees, if it were only on philosophical or religious principles, that babies ought to be nursed on breast-milk.

The first plan, to gather and raise infants in a public institution, in a large city, commends itself at first sight. There is a large, commodious building, facility of getting the necessary help, kind-hearted superintendence, the proximity of city comforts and medical attendance; there is a large number of people whom you expect to call upon for generous contributions. The idea suggests itself, also, that a lying-in establishment ought to be combined with every such institution destined to receive foundlings; for the saving must be immense when the baby is taken care of, before his birth, by the same kind hands that are to fondle him afterward. Let us, however, do away with this plan at once. Every medical man knows it to be a fact that a lying-in asylum will generate diseases more than any other hospital, and infect the babies. Every man with hospital experience has observed it, and every general practitioner has met with puerperal diseases in women, and severe affections of the new-born, at the same time or in the same houses. It is not long since LORAIN published a volume on the "Puerperal Fever of Women and Infants." I have myself noticed the fact that when in a public institution, of which I shall have to speak, erysipelas appeared among the attendants, one of the houses, which was by far inferior to the other from a sanitary point of view, was entirely free of the disease, while the better house was infected with erysipelas among the children, only because part of it was used as a lying-in establishment.

Next in order is the question whether babies ought to be raised in the country or city. One reason why infants should be raised in the country, even under very favorable circumstances in the city, is the statistical fact that they will thrive better. Of one hundred children born alive, there died before the fifth year:

	In the cities.	In the country.	Differ.
France.....1862-64	30.49	25.36	5.13
Holland.....1850-64	36.25	28.50	7.75
Sweden.....1831-55	35.35	24.50	10.85
Denmark.....1850-54	26.67	22.05	4.62
Schleswig.....1855-64	27.43	22.43	5.00
Holstein.....1855-64	29.07	25.29	3.78
Saxony.....1847-49	30.85	26.22	4.63
Hanover.....1854-58	29.70	26.47	3.23
Prussia.....1849	33.01	29.07	3.94
Average.....	32.80	27.28	5.52

Of 100 deaths of all ages, in England, there were:

	Up to the end of the second year.	Up to the end of the tenth year.
In all England.....	31.59	44.94
Cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more.....	36.12	51.28
Cities with less than 20,000.....	31.40	46.79
Manufacturing country districts.....	35.36	45.90
Agricultural districts.....	24.52	33.40

Last in order, not least, is the question where foundlings ought to be raised in institutions, or private families. Places inhabited by many can never yield an atmosphere as fit for breathing as well kept private residences. Moreover, young infants, in consequence of their delicate constitution, and their not producing vital warmth by physical exercise, are confined to the house and room during the greater part of the year and day. Besides, offensive admixture to the atmosphere of rooms in which many children are living cannot be avoided.

Besides, the nurses of institutions having charge of a number of infants at once, by day and by night, are very apt to, and surely will, lose the self-sacrificing patience and the ever-waking attention which are absolute requisities for the sustenance of a young human being. It is much more probable that the poorest country woman who takes charge of a society's child, under the superintendence of the proper authority, under the eyes of her neighbors, and with motherly feelings developed in the poorest one bound in marriage and family ties, will succeed in saving a nursling from certain death.

I have spoken of superintendence. It is necessary and must be close. Of the infants sent out by the "general office of nurse children" under M. ROUSSY, of Paris, and closely watched, the mortality under a year is seventeen per cent, viz., but one per cent. more than the average mortality of the same age in all France.

Those placed out, on the same conditions, by private offices, and not watched, yield a mortality of forty-two. I mean to prove the absolute impossibility of raising infants in a large institution, a fact that has been ever so many times proved in Europe.

The following were the admissions of infants and children to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, between the ages of one day and nine years one month:

	Aggregate ages— Years.	Months.	Days.
October, 1870..... 25	17	1	24
November, 1870..... 23	25	11	27
December, 1870..... 21	27	7	27
January, 1871..... 23	14	4	9
February, 1871..... 13	20	4	18
March, 1871..... 17	33	11	9
April, 1871..... 21	20	10	3
May, 1871..... 17	24	5	1
June, 1871..... 16	27	6	6
July, 1871..... 27	37	4	0
August, 1871..... 25	43	1	25
September, 1871..... 15	25	7	12
Total..... 259	361	9	33

Thus the average of 259 infants or children admitted in good health from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, amounted to 1 year, 5 months, 16 days. I naturally lay stress on the fact of their health being good when they were admitted; for it is the rule of the institutions that it should be so. This much is sure, that no child has died the first year of a disease contracted before it entered the nursery. Still, so great is the liability of the inmates to fall sick in the institution, that the Secretary of the Medical Board publishes, in the annual report gotten up in 1870, the unnatural fact that 2,020 serious cases of sickness occurred in one year, among 377 admissions; and in that of 1871, over 1,400 cases of sickness in 359 admissions.

Of the 259 admitted from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871, 126 were discharged within a short time after their admission. I will presume they were all in good health when they left the institution.

	Discharges took place.	Aggregate stay, in days, at the Institution.
October, 1870.....	23	1,000
November, 1870.....	10	725
December, 1870.....	16	1,050
January, 1871.....	23	807
February, 1871.....	11	660
March, 1871.....	10	666
April, 1871.....	13	316
May, 1871.....	4	274
June, 1871.....	9	283
July, 1871.....	17	945
August, 1871.....	7	304
September, 1871.....	5	122
Total.....	123	4,555

Thus, the average residence of each of the 126, inside the Nursery, amounts to one month 21.4 days.

The number of babies remaining alive in the institution:

Admissions.	Discharged since.	Died since.	Remain alive.
In September, 1871.....13	5	4	0
August, 1871.....27	11	4	12
July, 1871.....27	17	7	3
June, 1871.....16	8	7	1
May, 1871.....17	8	7	2
April, 1871.....21	13	5	3
March, 1871.....17	10	3	4
February, 1871.....13	11	2	4
January, 1871.....23	12	6	5
December, 1870.....21	14	7	1
November, 1870.....23	20	2	1
October, 1870.....25	12	12	1

After all, there were 135 bona fide inmates, who stayed more than the average of 1 month 21.4 days. Of these died:

	Aggregate Ages— Years.	Months.	Days.
October, 1870..... 12	7	1	0
November, 1870..... 8	6	8	20
December, 1870..... 5	3	11	12
January, 1871..... 3	2	11	9
February, 1871..... 3	1	8	1
March, 1871..... 3	3	0	21
April, 1871..... 4	11	10	2
May, 1871..... 7	5	8	12
June, 1871..... 7	5	11	12
July, 1871..... 4	3	1	19
August, 1871..... 3	2	6	27
September, 1871..... 1	0	7	17
Total..... 60	50	...	17

But how many babies were admitted under a year, of whom 50 would die within the short space of time reviewed in this retrospect? Of the total of 259 admitted, 43 were over three years, 20 between two and three, 44 from one to two years, together 118 over one year. Of these 118, 76 were discharged in a short time. Of the remaining 60, 15 (10 less 5) have died within their limited time—a percentage, at the time being, of 37.5 among children over a year, very many of them over two and three years, and all of them intrusted to the Nursery in perfect health.

Of the 135 admitted at less than a year, 60 were discharged after a short period; 35 were left in the Nursery as bona-fide inmates. Of these 35, the number of 15 died within the limited period which is the subject of this compilation. The aggregate ages of these 15 on their admission were on an average, 4 months 20 days.

Thus 17 months find the mortality of babies intrusted in good health to the nursery at the age of nearly three months, within this limited period, to be 50 per cent.

The aggregate ages of the fifty-five, at the time of their decease, including those three who passed their first birthday while in the institution, count up to 26 years, 11 months, 1 day; the average age of each to 5 months 26 days. As their average admission took place at 2 months 23.8 days, they lasted 3 months and 2 days each in the institution.

I want to draw the conclusion, viz.: That the attempts to raise babies in great institutions, even with large means to aid you, cannot be justified; that these institutions must be given up, and reserved for other purposes, and that the only system worthy of being sustained is, to place the children out with private parties.

The expenses of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, between March 1, 1870, and March 1, 1871, laid down at a little more than $70,000. Of these I deduct at once $20,000 for "temporary investment," "part purchase of country hospital" and "furnishing and support of country hospital." Balance, $50,000. All repairs and insurance are counted up with more than $4,000. I estimate the rent of the immense buildings at $20,000 only. Thus I take $65,000 as a fair, or rather low, average estimate of the whole sum spent for the benefit and support of 259 admitted children, and 119 lying-in women with their infants. These are the only beneficiaries for the mothers taken in with, or in behalf of their sucklings and the wet nurses, cannot be counted in this class, any more than the matron, the ward keeper or the doctresses.

Those beneficiaries did not stay in the institution through the whole year, but a very small part of it only. The SHERIFF, the newspapers, and the whole city, estimate the new-born babies, during a year, at 8 years; those 27 who died at the average age of 3 months 17 days, 2.2 years; those 20 who became adults at the close of the year (October, 1870, included) at 20 years. Thus the average stay of the 125 children who were admitted and upon discharged, to 18 years; of the 126 who are dead or still alive, to 60 years. Total, 500 years. The aggregate stay of the pregnant women who were confined in the institution may be set down at 30 years. These 530,000, without rent, or $65,000, rent included, are spent on a year's board of 155 children (the new-born included) and 20 adults. Said board averages the sum of about $350, rent not included.

How nearly correct this estimate is, you find corroborated by the fact that the sum of about $70,000 is credited as "house income" in this year's financial report. Our estimate up would average a yearly board paid by the inmates of $100, or a monthly one of about $8, which is almost the very figure (a little less) of the average board paid to the institution.

It is not my intention to go into the particulars of this question, at this moment. Still I beg the privilege of pointing out a means of action which in some parts may prove faulty, but which under our circumstances will, in my opinion, prove sufficiently correct to enlist sympathy or bring out a discussion. Before so doing, I merely refer to my opinion on the responsibilities and duties, and the rights of the States. The whole administration of the foundlings ought to be controlled by the Commonwealth. Private or sectarian establishments ought not to be under governmental supervision; ought not to be supported or aided by the State, but not interfered with so long as their successes and general management appear satisfactory; the department of the foundlings to be centered in one office; the yearly appointments of the head, or heads, to be made by the Governor of the State.

The expense of boarding the foundlings to be borne by the people of the State of New-York. By concentrating the administration, the running expenses would be but small in proportion. New-York City would have a central depot for the abandoned children, from which speedy distributions would take place. The large buildings at present dedicated to the purpose of raising infants would soon be required for those children who would be returned from the country, after reaching the age of three or five years. Some might become superfluous. There is no child's hospital in New-York City—some schools and asylums for the older children of the community, where they would be taught to become useful citizens of the republic.

I assume a mortality in the first year, say, of 25 to 30 per cent of infants abandoned in their first year. After that time, the mortality will become small. Of 1,000 abandoned infants, 750 or 700 must reach in future their twelfth month. I assume $150, the amount spent by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be a fair average for yearly board. Thus 1,000 abandoned infants would cost the State, per annum, say, $150,000. The 8,000 lives endangered or thrown away every year might cost us $850,000 yearly; but then we should certainly succeed in saving most of them, at a proportionately small expense, and educating those many who may have been saved.

EDWARD S. STOKES IN COURT.

Postponement of His Plea until Wednesday Next—His Counsel Desire Time to Examine the Indictment.

In anticipation that EDWARD S. STOKES would be arraigned yesterday to plead to the indictment against him for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., a considerable crowd of those having business in other Courts, as well as a number of those moved by curiosity, had collected around the door of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, at the hour of opening. At 10:35 A. M. Judge INGRAHAM entered and took his seat on the Bench, while almost simultaneously District-Attorney GARVIN, on behalf of the People, and JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN McKEON, T. GERRY, WILLARD BARTLETT, and WILLIAM O. BARTLETT, counsel for the prisoner, also made their appearance. Owing to the fact that STOKES had been removed to the Sheriff's office an hour earlier in the morning, and from thence had been quietly brought into Court through the room of the Grand Jurors, but a small portion of the outside crowd knew of the movements of the proceedings until they were completed, and the prisoner sat in a chair beside his counsel. Mr. STOKES was tastefully dressed, and wore the same light drab over-coat which he has been already described as wearing at the time of the commission of the crime, and which he has worn since. He looked well, but his face bore the unmistakable signs of anxiety incident to his position.

STOKES having been shown to a chair near his counsel, District-Attorney GARVIN arose, and addressing the Court, moved for his arraignment under indictment against him for murder. At the same time the prisoner, at the request of the Clerk, stood up, but the usual formality of arraignment was interrupted by Mr. JOHN McKEON, of counsel for the prisoner, who said: "Two of my associates, your Honor, have been for four weeks east, and still are, engaged in the trial of another cause. For that reason we have not been able to confer together, nor have we had time to properly examine the indictment. We desire, therefore, that time may be allowed to this gentleman to examine the indictment against him, and to determine upon such pleas thereto as their best judgment may dictate."

District-Attorney GARVIN said, in reply, that he thought it more proper that a plea should be entered on behalf of the prisoner then, and a day fixed for the trial; and subsequently, if the prisoner or his counsel should desire to change his plea, or put in a demurrer to the indictment, there would be no objection to such a course. He deemed it his duty to say that he thought the case ought to be tried now, while all the facts were fresh in the memory of the witnesses, and since which the public interests required should be speedily tried, and there were no witnesses for the defense who were not readily accessible.

Judge INGRAHAM said there would be another session of the Court to receive indictments from the Grand Jury, and he thought it only reasonable that time should be allowed the prisoners' counsel for an examination of the counts of the indictment. He had intended to discharge the Grand Jury then, but, owing to business before them being still incomplete, he had adjourned the Court until Saturday next, and would allow the counsel until then to prepare to put in a plea.

Mr. McKEON—The time is too short, your Honor.

The District-Attorney—If counsel want an opportunity to look over the indictment, it might be, perhaps, unobjectionable that the case stand over until Monday.

Mr. McKEON said the life of his client was at stake, and his associates deemed a week too short a time to have for preparation. There were a great many matters to be considered before a plea could be interposed.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I think the prisoner's life is in great peril, but I cannot conceive how delay can help to save it.

Mr. GRAHAM here stated that he and his associates had not yet had time to examine the facts of the case, and would require some time to do so. A week, he thought, might be sufficient time to enable them to make such examination as they deemed necessary.

The Court decided to allow the prisoner's counsel until Wednesday next, to put in a plea to the indictment, and immediately ordered the adjournment of the Court.

The crowd were then gradually removed through the adjoining room and across the hall to the Sheriff's office. A large crowd followed, and remained for some time outside the Sheriff's office, until they discovered that STOKES had been secretly and cleverly conveyed to the Tombs.

The Widows of Two Governors Seriously Ill.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, Jan. 17.

By a singular coincidence, the widows of two of the best remembered Governors of the Commonwealth are now lying ill in this city, in a condition which excites something more than the grave apprehension of their friends. We refer to Mrs. LEVI LINCOLN, relict of the late Gov. LINCOLN, and Mrs. JOHN DAVIS, widow of the late Gov. DAVIS, and sister of GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian. The disease from which Mrs. DAVIS is suffering, and her advanced age, will make her recovery impossible. The condition of Mrs. LINCOLN, we regret to say, is only a little less critical. A sympathy, extending far beyond this community, will be warmly offered to the relatives and more intimate friends of these venerable ladies, who for years in their lives filled such an important place in society, and have won universal respect for their many virtues.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Popularity—Cuban Pickings—Ridiculous Accusations—American Slaveholders—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1872.

All classes of the population are greatly excited over the coming or not coming of CONCHA. The Valmaseda Party is much increased at the imaginary insult committed on the person of their chief, whom they look upon as the hero of many battles. The Concha party, headed by JULIAN ZULUETA, allege that the coming of CONCHA will change everything; that honesty and order will at once obtain full sway in all civil and military departments, and that the rebellion will come to an end in a short space of time. This assertion sounds very comical if we remember that VALMASEDA, no matter what his faults may be, has never been accused of dishonesty, while CONCHA has the reputation of being the most venal and corrupt public man in Spain. If VALMASEDA is accused of being cruel and bloodthirsty, he is undoubtedly more so on paper than in reality, and to enter the lists on that score with CONCHA it would be necessary for him to completely change his views and actions. Strange as it may appear, VALMASEDA is better liked among the people in the interior than any other Spanish General, and numerous acts of his manly and kindness are cited of him as an offset to his slaughter-house proclamations. The Colonels of the Volunteer regiments and the Cuerpo de Matanzas, chartered the steamer *Agwila* yesterday, to go to Key West, and transmit thence telegrams to the King, the Prime Minister, and to different journals, expressing the dissatisfaction of the Spaniard's at VALMASEDA'S removal, and requesting His Majesty to rescind his action. If the King accedes, then his prestige and that of the present and succeeding Cabinets is gone; if he refuses, the people will swallow CONCHA or any other man sent from Spain, although they may not like him. The Spaniards have a queer way of expressing and retaining their dislikes, and the following example is always applicable, not only to Lieutenant-Governors but also to Captain-Generals. A few weeks ago, VALMASEDA considered it expedient to remove the Lieutenant-Governor of Colon. When this became known the Aldermen of the town and the Volunteers sent a commission to Havana requesting VALMASEDA to have their dearly-beloved master remain, while the local journal shed tears of sorrow at the sad fate in store for Colon, in having their only friend and single good and great man leave them. There never had been, and never would be such another Governor. But VALMASEDA denied the prayer of the Commission, the Governor left accompanied by the principal citizens, volunteers, and a few stray parsons, and next day Major LECOMTE, one of VALMASEDA'S aids, made his entry as the new Governor. Of course it would be supposed that he was received with sullen looks by the populace and that nobody appeared to bid him welcome. Not so. The volunteers with their bands of music, the city authorities in full uniform, and all the unctuous priests were on hand to receive LECOMTE, while the church bells rang a continuous peal, and the outside of every house was decked as gayly as yellow and red could make them. The newspaper announced the happy event by informing its readers that LECOMTE was a great and a good man, (his predecessor was good and great,) and that VALMASEDA loved his people of Colon very, very much, in proof of which he had parted with one of his own adjutants and made him their Governor. The paper did not mention whether VALMASEDA cried much when he parted with one of his aids, but that, of course, could not be doubted.

RIDICULOUS ACCUSATIONS.

The Spaniards have just done as foolish a thing as the Cubans could have done, in insulting the entire Press of the United States, the clumsiness and lowness of the attack being such as to excite pity and contempt for the editors of the

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials—Interesting Gossip About the Judges and Counsel—The Legislature—Society News.

From a Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

With the close of the United States Court, yesterday, which has held continuous session here since the 3d of November last, terminates much of interest which has attracted thousands of visitors from all parts of the Union, who have been drawn hither by the astounding developments attending the Kuklux trials and the exposé of the secrets of that terrible organization. The hydra-headed monster, however, died hard; for no sooner had Judge Bond taken his departure for Baltimore, than District Judge HAYNE, whose dissenting opinions and leniency the Democracy had construed almost into an advocacy of their cause, was beset with application upon application for writs of habeas corpus in favor of the convicted malefactors then suffering the justly-merited penalties of their crimes. They were grossly mistaken in their estimation of this most worthy Judge, who, notwithstanding the fact of his Southern birth and affiliation, and the elements introduced to affect his judgment in these particular cases, failed to give the required assent, held the convictions to be perfectly legal, and thus retained his judicial ermine unstarnished. These prisoners against whom the count of murder is contained in their indictments, still remain in the Columbia jails till the question of constitutionality of the Kuklux act shall have been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. For this purpose the distinguished counsel employed by the defense—Ex-Attorney-Generals REVERDY JOHNSON and HENRY STANBERY—have gone northward. They have received the first instalment of their fee, ($10,000,) which has been collected by assessment among the Democrats of the several counties under the call of a committee headed by such men as Gens. WADE HAMPTON and M. C. BUTLER. It would have been far better for the defendants had the distinguished counsel been kept in Washington in the first instance solely to argue points of constitutionality, instead of assuming the details of a defense where the outrages were so clearly eliminated as to prevent the possibility of extenuation. So much so that the high-minded and able attorney, Mr. JOHNSON, after listening to the indisputable facts, was obligated in his argument to throw aside all attempt at justification and plead extenuation solely on the ground of ignorance and fanaticism. I quote a portion of one of his speeches in order to satisfy your readers how wise were our Congressional legislators, when the Kuklux act became a law, and how much we owe to the prompt action of the President in putting it into immediate force. He says:

"I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of no palliation, excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when the Divine Providence will execute justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the tortured, and that speaks in the anguish of torture—that voice of conscience, the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of heaven, that the voice will speak before they shall be called above to account for the transactions of this world. I trust that they will be smitten down penitent, and that trusting in the dimensions of heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak, that indomprehensible tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their penitence, in the prayer for our lives, some grounds upon which God may say pardon."

The Legislature of South Carolina is now in active session here, and, I regret to say, the breach in the Republican Party seems to be widening; not that there is any fear of the State going wrong at the next November election, for its forty thousand majority for the regular Republican nominee cannot be questioned. However much the negroes may be inclined to quarrel among themselves for local purposes, when it comes to a question of the ballot, they may be relied upon as a unit. But, unfortunately, the tilt is going on between two rivals, one headed by Gov. SCOTT, and the other by the well-known C. C. BOWEN, and the fight is for the supremacy. So far the Governor's party, or the party in power, has the best of it; but the minority are working hard, and hold secret nightly sessions. The first attempt at impeachment of the Governor was a signal failure, but others are threatened, and, altogether, the air is scented with rumors of plot and counterplot. Gen. ELLIOTT, the colored member of Congress from the Third District, is here trying to fix up matters, and heal up the bad blood of the contestants. ELLIOTT is by far the ablest negro in the State. He received the benefit of a thorough English education at Eton, England, and carries with him all the *personnel* of a gentleman. He is a capital wire-puller, and has great influence with his colored brethren, who number eighty out of the 124 delegates to the House of Representatives. Previous to the impeachment matter Gov. SCOTT had determined to retire from political life altogether, but, now that he has been made the subject of attack, he does not hesitate to announce himself a candidate for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair, which he has held for the past four years. BOWEN also aspires in the same direction, and his chances are by no means despicable, for in Charleston and Beaufort Counties, which roll up an immense Republican vote, he is a host in himself. The prevalent opinion, however, is that when the fight does come off in Convention, the probabilities are that FRANK MOSES, Speaker of the House, will slip into the nomination during the tumult, something after the manner that BYRON describes King GEORGE's entry into heaven in his "Vision of Judgment."

The society of Columbia, this Winter, among the intrenched, that is to say, the Northern sensibility, is peculiarly agreeable. Quite a number of Northern families are wintering here, and certainly the mildness and peculiar brightness and elasticity of the climate renders Columbia the most desirable point of residence in the South during the inclement season at the North; added to which are the improvements in railroad facilities for reaching here. The connection at the several points are regulated with great care, and you can now accomplish the journey from New-York City to Columbia in thirty-nine hours. Among the Northern ladies resident here whose hospitality is proverbial may be mentioned Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, wife of the Attorney-General, and lately a great belle in Washington society; Mrs. CORBIN, wife of Senator CORBIN; Miss BURGESS, (a beautiful blonde from Boston;) Miss BUSH, daughter of the President of the Greenville Railroad; Mrs. EVERSON, wife of the talented editor of the *Union*; Mrs. WORTHINGTON, whose husband will be remembered as a distinguished Filibuster and Ex-United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation; Miss. FOX, daughter of Rev. Mr. FOX, lately of your City, &c., &c. Perhaps the greatest acquisition we have had to our little circle, is that of Mrs. Gen. C. L. ANDERSON, who arrived here with her husband a few days since. Mrs. ANDERSON is better known in your fashionable Metropolitan life as the amiable and accomplished Mrs. JEANNETTE GERAUD SHEPHERD, and the loss to her many admirers in your City, now that she has taken up her abode permanently in our midst, must be beyond conception. Gen. ANDERSON is the commanding General of our State militia, a gentleman of rare personal attractions. He rather surprised his many friends by the success of his conquest, having, for competitors some of the most affluent men of Gotham. The happy couple were only married last New-Year's eve, in Episcopal Church, in your City, and their immediate return to Columbia was as unlooked for as it is gratefully appreciated in our social circle. At the Governor's mansion, where receptions are held every Thursday night, Mrs. SCOTT, Miss WADE, Miss WATERMAN and Mrs. T. J. MACKEY entertain most hospitably. Mrs. WATERMAN is sister of Gov. SCOTT, also resides among us, and entertains in like manner.

Among the prominent Ex-Confederate resi-

dents or Columbia may be mentioned Gen. CHESNUT, (Ex-United States Senator) Mr. TAYLOR, (Ex-Assistant Secretary of State during the administration of President BUCHANAN,) Gens. WADE HAMPTON, M. C. BUTLER, M. W. GARY, PRESTON, (who during the Confederacy presided over the Bureau of Conscription,) and ALEXANDER.

The election for Judges of the Circuit Courts by the General Assembly is fixed for the 16th inst. Judges ORR, GRAHAM, MOSES and THOMAS are here, looking out for re-election. It is thought the latter will be supplanted by THOMAS J. MACKEY, of Charleston.

Major HARRY NOAH, of New-York, has been appointed Private Secretary to Gov. SCOTT.

MAJOR.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONT.

One first-class dwelling, No. 8 West Fifty-seventh-street, 20 by 51, four stories; W. H. BISHOP, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two basement-houses, north side of Forty-third-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 48.5, five stories; SIMON STEINBRICH, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 113 Clinton-street, 22.4 by 52, five stories; BROWNELL, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 327 West Forty-fourth-street, 20 by 80, four stories; BERNARD DURKEARIAS, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, 19.8 by 48.8, five stories; HUGH W. CALLENDER, owner.

Five stores and tenements, north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, 19.8 by 48.8, five stories; ANN A. and GEORGE E. PHELAN, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 421 West Forty-eighth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; PAUL BEMMELMER and JOHN SHORT, owners.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 225 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

One factory, north side of Eighth-street, 200 feet west of Avenue C, rear, 25 by 16, two stories; M. HAHN, owner.

One workshop, south side of Forty-first-street, 350 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 60 by 40, two stories; MICHAEL DONOHUE, owner.

One workshop, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 50 by 42, two stories; SIMON STEINBRICH, owner.

One workshop, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 120 feet east of First-avenue, (rear,) 50 by 40, two stories; SIMON STEINBRICH, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 84 Ludlow-street, three stories and basement, 20 by 40, one story to be added; CHAS. EDINGER, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 204 Ninth-avenue, three stories, 24.9 by 40, one story to be added; H. BRUNING, owner.

Vacate Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Vesey-street, No. 102, H. S. ELY, agent; unsafe overhanging front wall.

Vesey-street, No. 104, CHAMBERLAIN & ASHCROFT, owners; unsafe overhanging front wall.

Grand-street, (rear,) No. 94, Jos. LINDER, owner; unsafe front and rear wall, piers and leader.

Grand-street, (rear,) No. 78, Jos. LINDER, owner; unsafe, front wall bulged and broken.

Park-place, building, north side, 68 feet east of Greenwich-street; GEORGE W. WEBB, owner; unsafe rear wall, broken arches and east wall of extension.

Stanton-street, No. 317½, JAS. M. SMITH, owner; unsafe front brown-stone lintel.

First-avenue, south-east corner, Thirty-second-street, PENFOLD & DUFFEY, owners; south-east wall damaged by fire.

Franklin-street, No. 90, JAS. STIERMAN, owner; unsafe rear wall.

Catharine-street, No. 69, Lorillard estate, owner; bulged westerly wall.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Dominick-street, No. 49, JAS. REDMOND, owner; Frankfort-street, No. 30, JAS. STIERMAN, owner; Grand-street, front, No. 78, JOSEPH LINDER, owner; Grand-street, rear, No. 78, Jos. LINDER, owner.

THE YORKVILLE JUSTICESHIP.

Hard Swearing Somewhere—Coulter Contradicted.

The case of MURRAY against COULTER to determine the right to the Yorkville Police Justiceship, was continued before Judge READY and a jury yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Circuit. Defendant having finished his testimony, plaintiff called a number of witnesses in rebuttal.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, late Superintendent of Police, contradicted the testimony of COULTER, as to the latter's being at Police Head-quarters on the day after election. He swore that COULTER was there, while COULTER had sworn he was not.

Mr. HUGGINS, former proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel, swore to the fact of COULTER and his party having an 8 o'clock tea at the above hotel on the day after election, that for some time they occupied the back office, but complaining of its being too cold, he told them to turn on the steam; to this COULTER replied that they wanted to have a room with an open fire; they subsequently occupied such a room as he could only identify COULTER, the two Haulons and MALONEY as belonging to the party.

The book-keeper of the hotel confirmed Mr. HUGGINS' testimony as to the general facts, but could not identify any of the persons.

In rebuttal of the testimony of others of defendant's witnesses, several persons testified that there was good sleighing on the day before, the day of and the day following election, the 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1869.

PATRICK ANTHONY testified that on the night the vote of the Nineteenth District, Nineteenth Ward was counted at the Station-house, he was present, but did not think MURRAY was there more than fifteen minutes; during the canvass MURRAY was behind the Captain's desk standing.

DANIEL DRADY testified, that since this trial had commenced E. N. GEDNEY had told witness that he had no objection to anything that HAMLIN had testified to, except as to his (GEDNEY's) signing his name, and as to that, he would not be fool enough to do so.

JOHN MANEY, Poll Clerk First District, Twenty-second Ward, testified that, contrary to HAMBLIN's testimony, the latter made out no returns that night.

The case was here adjourned over until Monday, as the request of the jurors.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

RICHARD WHITE, aged seventy-five years, was run over, horribly mangled, and instantly killed yesterday morning by a down express train at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. The body was taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house to await an inquest. The accident caused great indignation against the railway management in Harlem.

SAMUEL HEYMANS was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of obtaining samples of goods worth $25 from CHARLES P. WAGNER, of No. 25 Walker-street, by falsely pretending that he was a dry-goods broker at No. 56 Duane-street.

Upon complaint of BRIDGET DRISCOLL, of No. 43 Baxter-street, that they had stolen from her property valued at $240, ISAAC THOMPSON and WM. WHITTAKER were yesterday committed by Justice HOGAN for trial at the General Sessions.

CORONER YORK held an inquest yesterday in the case of JOHN DILLON, who died from injuries received on the 8th inst., from a kick by a horse. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The body of a female infant was found yesterday in an outhouse at No. 168 Division-street.

THOMAS HOWARD, two years, died yesterday at No. 700 East Twelfth-street, from scalds accidentally received on Wednesday last.

C. LOCKELAND, thirty-three years of age, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries accidentally received two months ago.

Case of Alleged Poisoning—Western Discharge.

SAMUEL HUTCHINGS, fifty years of age, was found, Tuesday morning, at Thirteenth-street and Broadway, in a disabled condition from sickness, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His case presented many features of poisoning by opium, and he gradually sank until he died some little time after his admission. A post-mortem was made by Dr. MCELROY, who was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Deputy Coroner, was, however, of a different opinion, and thought the case rather one of alcoholism. The matter will be further investigated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 St. L. C.	75½	4 Park Bank	118
1,000 La. 6's, Cons.	70	15 Nassau Bank	104
14,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65	111½	10 Metropolitan Bank	116
120,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '65	111½	100 Com. Coal	34¼
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	112	200 do	34⅝
4,000 do	111⅞	200 West. Union Tel	69½
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old	69	100 do	69¾
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65⅜	100 do	70
5,000 Virginia 6s, Cons.	71½	100 do	70⅛
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old	38	100 do	70⅜
25,000 S. Car. 6s, new	70⅝	100 do	70½
Jan. 4 July	70⅝	200 do	70⅝
4,000 S. Car. 6s, new	70⅝	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co	37
April & Oct.	70⅝	200 do	37⅛
10,000 do	70⅝	100 do	37¼
20,000 do	70⅝	100 do	37⅜
20,000 Missouri 6s	97	400 Qu'ck. Min. Co	25⅝
4,000 do	97⅛	100 Quicksilver Pf.	61½
11,000 C. & A. 1st Jan.	97⅜	100 Adams Express	67
1,000 Texas 1st, 1904	73⅜	$1,000 R. Rd. Int. cert.	97
4,000 Ohio 6s, 1881	108⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Coll.	94⅜
1,000 Wilkes. & W. 1st	98	10000 do	94⅝
5,000 Ill. C. R. 1st	96⅜	100 do	94⅞
1,000 H. & St. J. & F. 1st	104¾	100 do	95
4,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d	97	100 Erie	34⅜
1,000 N. Sch. & V. 1st	94	200 do	34⅝
1,000 Cin. Pac. Gt. 1st	103	200 do	34¾
10,000 do	103⅝	200 Reading	114⅝
21,000 Union Pac. 1st	96⅜	200 do	114¾
50,000 do	94⅛	700 do	114⅝
50,000 do	94⅜	200 do	114⅞
50,000 do	94½	100 do	115
16,000 Un. P. R. & L. G.	83⅛	100 do	115⅛
15,000 Un. Pac. 8th, In.	85⅜	100 Mich. Central	115
4,000 Ill. C. R. 1st, In.	93	200 Union Pacific	34⅜
15,000 C. & N. W. S. F.	108	200 do	34⅝
4,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	103⅜	200 do	34¾
4,000 H. & St. J. & C. In.	93⅛	200 do	34⅞
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	93	200 do	35
20,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	84½	43 C. & Alton, Cons.	97
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½	200 do	74⅞
11,000 C. & R. I. & P.	103⅜	100 do	74¾
1,000 C. & R. I. & P.	103⅜	400 do	74⅞
4,000 do	103⅝	100 do	75
4,000 Gt. W. 1st	93	50 C. C. Cin. & Ind.	97
1,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st	107	100 N. Jersey Central	111⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106	100 N. Y. Central	94
1,000 do	106⅛	200 Chic. & R. Island	110⅛
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	89	200 do	110⅜
4,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d	85⅜	200 do	110⅝
10,000 do	85⅝	200 do	110¾
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	93	400 Mil. & St. Paul	32⅜
Iowa Div.	89	400 Mil. & St. Paul pf.	52⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d, 1st	110	100 Ft. W. & C.	89
11,000 C. & R. I. & P.	103⅜	100 do	89½
4,000 L. Shore Div.	86	600 Del., Lack. & W.	105⅜
10 Bank of America	117	100 do	105½
20 Ocean Bank	20	100 Chicago & Alton	121
100 Continental	94⅜	200 Ft. W. & C. G.	90
20 do	94½	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	22⅜
20 do	95	50 Long Island R.	42
20 Metropolitan Ex.	135		

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	114⅛	18 Penn. Coal Co.	124⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅜	100 Quick. Mining	38⅜
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	100 do	38½
3,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67	111⅜	100 Quick. Pref.	81⅜
5,000 do	111⅝	100 do	81½
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅝	100 Pac. Mail	37⅞
10,000 do	115⅝	100 do	37¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112⅝	100 Union Pacific	35⅜
Jan and July	20¼	100 do	35⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, R. & St. Jo.	97	100 do	35¾
do	94⅜	100 do	35⅞
1,000 Union Pac. 1st	94	100 Ill. Cent.	97½
52,000 do	94⅛	100 Mich. Cent.	115
4,000 do	94⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	74
1,000 Un. Pac. 8th, Tax	85⅜	200 do	74¼
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	83⅜	100 N. J. Central	112⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st	93⅜	100 Ft. W. & C.	89⅜
100 Com. Coal of Md.	23	200 Boston, H. & Erie	3⅜
100 Western Un. Tel.	71⅜	100 Chicago & Alton	121
200 do bet. cash	71⅝	100 R. & St. Jo. Pref.	71
200 do bet. cash	71⅞	400 Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	23⅜
1200 do	72		

THURSDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The stock market continues very active, and some of the Western Roads made a fresh advance today. Others were not quite so stiff as yesterday, though the differences in price are scarcely entitled to serious consideration in a speculation like the present. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip and Reading in demand. The Western Telegraph attracted increased orders, and the transactions were very large. The Bonds of the Union Pacific fell off a fraction in the forenoon, but were up again at the Second Board, and the business in other Mortgages of established Roads is on the increase, chiefly on investment orders. The Southern State Bonds were higher on South Carolinas, on the pending arrangement to consolidate the new debt at 50 ℔ cent. The Virginias fell back 3 ℔ cent.; the Tennessees were firm at 66@66¾ ℔ cent., Missouris sold at 97@97¼ ℔ cent. Ex Dividend.

The Public Funds were steady in prices, and the 5-20s of 1867 were taken freely at 112 ℔ cent. The old 6 ℔ cents. 10-40s sold at 110½ ℔ cent. The Treasury bought $999,150 of 5-20s out of an offering to the Sinking Fund of $1,439,450, at 108.64 to 108.87 and accrued Gold Interest.

Gold opened with some show of firmness at 109@109⅛ ℔ cent., but soon fell back to 108¾@109 ℔ cent. Bills on London dull, 109½@109¾ ℔ cent. but this is not a regular steamer day, as the day before the closing of the foreign mails, is usually known. Money was in good supply to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent., and some of the loudors accepted 6 ℔ cent. on call loan from the Stock houses. The Banks are gaining both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes this week, and the promise seems to be of reasonably easy Money for some time to come.

The leaders of the present *Bull* movement on the Stock Exchange are not all known even to Wall-street. Two or three of them are recognised as the architects of the Erie ruin three years ago. Their usual proclivities have been to pull down rather than to build up Railway credit. It is possible that Mr. DANIEL DREW and Mr. HENRY N. SMITH, (for long time partner of JAY GOULD,) have incontinently shed their old skins, spots and all, and that buyers outside of Wall-street will soon be educated, as the Street itself has already been taught, to follow their lead on the upward tack. When *this* is accomplished the Exchange will undoubtedly be assured a good time for some weeks, perhaps months, to come. And, if in the end the public be not victimized, nor the Stock people duped, then, indeed, will this brace of great operators have proved a change of nature by their change of works.

It may be that JAY GOULD himself is in the "movement." Some of his acquaintances may pretend that he, too, has experienced a sudden change of heart, and means hereafter to "live cleanly," but the advices from Albany scarcely countenance this hope. We fear it will prove about as baseless as his claim to able or intelligent Railway management.

Then again, it is thought that Capt. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Road, is on the Street, in spirit if not in person, and that the *Bears* in Rock Island, Union Pacific, and some half a dozen other stocks, (if any of these "varminte" be left,) will all have to come down, or take the deadly consequences at their peril. The Captain is unquestionably a great man. He has been going ahead at a killing pace lately, and if he can find a few more Roads, say three or four thousand miles, or the like, waiting to be swallowed up in his grand combination, he will doubtless have stomach for them all, and the end of his greatness may be the White House—or something far short of it. If it were appropriate, just now, to entertain a serious side to this apparently endless story of Pennsylvania Central consolidation, we might make bold, at the peril, perhaps, of giving offense, to declare our own belief that, in the wise economy of Providence, it is not given to any one human brain to manage a web-work of more than five thousand of Railway well.

The foregoing remarks apply exclusively to the local or domestic causes which are supposed to direct the present speculation. The European Stock markets, which are also highly speculative at present in London, Amsterdam, Berlin and Frankfort, and are especially favorable to the Public Funds of the United States and to many of the American Railroads, are undoubtedly exercising a large influence on Wall-street. The process of that portion of the United States 5-20s of 1868 returned to Washington for redemption, in place of being exchanged abroad for the New Loan, have been retarded here for the most part, and the operation has tended not only to threaten the holding of American Stocks in England and on the Continent, but to encourage new negotiations of American mortgages, of which we hear more or less nearly every day. This week, we believe, will have added over $20,000,000 to such negotiations.

After the Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Public Funds showed increased firmness, and the activity in Union Pacific and Western Telegraph Stocks continued. Gold steady, about 109 ℔ cent.:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112¼
American Gold	109	109
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93	94¼
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Certs.	94	94¾
Reading	114½	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111⅜
North-west Common	73¾	74¼
North-west Preferred	86¾	87¼
Pacific Mail	37¾	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	88	88¾
St. Paul Common	58	58¾
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾
Toledo and Wabash	74½	74¾
Western Telegraph	70	70¾
Erie	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	34¾	35¼
Lake Shore	91¾	92¼
Lake Shore Scrip	88½	89¼

At the very close, on Broad-street, the market was dull and steady, with the exceptions of Union Pacific, Ohio and Pacific Mail, which closed strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

Gold receipts	$618,000 00
Gold payments	283,159 40
Gold balance	85,213,761 60
Currency receipts	274,317 16
Currency payments	308,436 98
Currency balance	6,290,198 04
Customs	590,000 00

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

6's of '67, reg.	111½	5-20 coup. '67	112¾
6's of '67, coup.	111¾	5-20 coup. '68	112¾
5-20 reg.	110¾	10-40 reg.	110¾
5-20 coup.	110¾	10-40 coup.	110¾
5-20 reg.	110¾	6's reg. '81	114¾
5-20 coup. '65	110¾	6's coup. '81	114¾
5-20 reg. '65	110¾	6's Currency	112¾
5-20 coup. '65	110¾		

* Ex-Dividend.

The following are the bids made at the Stock Exchange Board today, for the Railway Mortgage list:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99	Tol. & Wab. Extd. 6s	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99	Tol. & Wab. Sk. Cons.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	99	Han. & Naples 1st	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'ds.	97	Green'd Wat'l 1st	98
N. Y. Cen. 7's	101	Green'd Wat'l 2d	98
Erie 1st 7's	103½	Gunny & Pet. 1st	90
Erie 2d 7's	95½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st	97
Erie 3d 7's	90	Galena & Chi. Ext.	107
Erie 4th 7's	90	Galena & Chi. 1st	107
Erie 5th 7's	91	Chi. R. I. & Pacific	103½
Erie 6th 7's	91	Morris & Essex 1st	105½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d	100½
Long Dock Bonds	93	N. Y. Cent. 1st	100
R. R. 7s, '76	101	N. Y. Cent. 2d	99½
Harlem 1st 7's	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Harlem 2d 7's	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	103
Harlem C. & R. R. 6s	97	Cleve. & Pitts.	96
Albany & Susq. 1st	107	Chi. & Alton 1st	104
Albany & Susq. 2d	93	Chi. & Alton Pacific	102
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s	115½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	92
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8's	103	Ohio & Miss. 1st	93
Chi. Bur. & Q. 7's	104	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
Mich. So. 7's, 1st	93	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
Mich. So. 7's, Int. Bds.	93	Dub. & Sioux City 2d	85
Tus. R. 7's, guar by Mo.	100	St. Louis Iron M. 1st	97
Consol. Pacific 6's	100½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	103
Central Pacific 6's	100½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	97½
Union Pacific L. G. 7's	94¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa	97½
Union Pacific Int. 6's	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	88
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c.	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	93½
Ill. Cen. 8's, 1st	104	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa	93½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Mil. & St. Paul Sk.	83½
Alton & T. H. 1st	104½	Mil. & St. Paul Sk.	83½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94½
Chi. & N. W. Con. 2d	87	Joliet & Chi. 1st	102
Chi. & N. W. Con. 7's	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st	97½
Chi. & N. W. Sk.	84	Col., Chi. & Ind 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	103	Tol., Pea. & W. W. D.	93½
Han. & St. Jo. 7's	103	Tol., Pea. & War. 1st	91
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	83	Tol., Pea. & War. Sk.	83
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	108½	Tol., Pea. & War. Sk.	83
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	98	R. I. & N. Haven 6s	89
Del., Lack. & W. 7's	107	Boston, H. & E. Guar.	30
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	100½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83½
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	94¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bk. of the Republic	117
Manhattan	130	Irving	110
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics'	120	Citizens'	135
America	140	Nassau	103½
City	120	Corn Exchange	103
Tradesmen's	148	Continental	95
Gallatin National	118	Marine	105
Merchants' Exchange	95	Commonwealth	98
Leather Manufs'	115	Park	134
Bank of New-York	170	Seventh National	100
Commerce	116½	Fourth National	105½
Broadway	220	Second National	70
Mechanics'	210	Bank of the State	100
Tradesmen's	100	Bankers' Exchange	100

MR. A. H. NIDDLAY, No. 49 Pine-street, requests us to call attention to his advertisement of City and County Bonds on private sale at his office. The particulars will be found in his card on another page of the TIMES.

Mr. COOKE has published the following card, from Philadelphia, in regard to the pending proposition of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and his London house, to place the New Loan:

Some portions of the press of this and other cities having expressed doubts as to the reality of the recent proposition made to the Secretary of the Treasury by myself, in behalf of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., and ROTHSCHILDS & SONS, of London, I deem it proper to say that such proposition, and under such authority from London was made in entire good faith, and that the parties interested are ready to carry out promptly the negotiations as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury is able to comply with its terms and shall conclude to accept the proposition.

The facts are these: About the 2d of December, J. COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., of London, after a conference with the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, agreed upon a joint proposition as follows: To take $50,000,000 of the new five per cent. loan on or before the first of February next, with the option of $50,000,000 more during this year; and should Congress accede to the Secretary's recommendation and make the interest payable in London, then to take an additional $200,000,000 of the fives and $200,000,000 of the four-and-a-halfs, on or before the close of 1870. The negotiation is, with the exception of one amendment, on which the interest payable in London—to be on the precise terms, as to time and mode of payment, commissions, &c., as was granted in the $130,000,000 negotiation. The Secretary also was required to notify, from time to time, payments of future sums of six per cent. bonds precisely as before.

The proposition was telegraphed to me, and I sent a special messenger Washington with it, and it was presented to Secretary BOUTWELL on the morning of the 23d ult. Mr. RICHARDSON also telegraphed to the Secretary from London a duplicate of the proposition on the same day. My brother, Gov. COOKE, telegraphed to me from Washington, after his audience with the Secretary, that the proposition was favorably received and was being considered; and shortly afterward asked me, at the request of the Secretary, if the payment of interest abroad was a *sine qua non*.

As soon as the letters arrived from London containing the particulars of the arrangements with the ROTHSCHILDS and the full text of the proposition, I copied the same and forwarded the documents to the Secretary where they now are on file awaiting his action. I regret exceedingly that any apprehensions of capitalists, investors and others as to the truth of the rumors did not state what has occurred. But this is not our fault, and we are not willing to have our good name and consistent course brought into question, and, therefore, give all the facts as above.

The proposition was made just as telegraphed from London, in entire good faith, and will be promptly worked out to a successful termination as soon as Mr. BOUTWELL gives us and those who are associated with us the power to act. The whole six hundred millions, in my opinion, can be funded into four and a half and five per cents during the present year, which, together with what has already been done, will save nearly or ten millions of dollars per annum to the Treasury.

JAY COOKE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road, can obtain full particulars on application to

W. R. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest, in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsfy Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—L'AFRICAINE, (Opera)—Mme Imme Pebbri and Mr. J. Mulder.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—VARIETIES.

EAST-SIDE HALL.—ADDRESS and CONCERT by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Miss Abbott and others.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—CONCERT by the Fanfare Singers.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....9
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....50
The REMAINDER EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....2

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Legislature begins the work of reform at home. Last year the services of its attendants and officers cost the people $115,000. This year the amount is reduced to $54,000, or, as our Albany correspondent says, "less than one-half of that paid under the last Democratic Legislature."

In the course of yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly, Mr. ALVORD took occasion to defend Mr. TERWILLIGER from the attacks of the *Tribune*. We confess we know nothing more about Mr. TERWILLIGER's case than appears in the published accounts, but is it not a little singular that ALVORD should come out as TERWILLIGER's advocate? What does it mean? It seems to corroborate the strange story which we published yesterday from the *Commercial Advertiser*—to the effect that while Mr. TERWILLIGER was understood to be acting in the Fenton interest, GRACIE's affidavit was carefully suppressed. It is said that the *Tribune* had possession of the affidavit in question weeks ago, but abstained from saying a word about it for reasons known to itself. This does not look like an honest way of dealing with the public. We will only add that so far it does not appear to us that Mr. TERWILLIGER has made a good answer to the charges brought against him. But we wait for the whole case before pronouncing a decided opinion upon it.

The new charter, it appears, is likely to be presented early next week. The delay in submitting it arises from the desire of the Committee of Seventy (who are preparing it) to render it as complete as possible. It is to be regretted, however, that Mayor HALL is allowed to remain in office pending the discussion of the charter. From this disgrace the Legislature might easily have relieved us.

If TWEED appears in the Senate, a Democratic Senator will move for his expulsion; if he does not appear, a motion will be introduced to declare his seat vacant. This does not leave TWEED a very wide choice, and perhaps he will have the sense to see that the best thing he can do is to resign his seat without further fuss or ceremony. Better to walk out than to be kicked out.

We understand that Mr. TWOMBLY's bill, providing for the removal of the Mayor and other officials, is still in the hands of the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. HAWKINS is Chairman. Mr. TWOMBLY is, therefore, in no sense responsible for its being held back. We trust that Mr. HAWKINS and his colleagues will take an early opportunity of reporting the bill to the House.

We have frequently pointed out that the President had no motive for obstructing civil service reform, and that the insinuation of insincerity on his part indulged in by his enemies, is as shallow as it is unfair. The opposition to the reform will spring from the politicians in Congress and out of it, who look on patronage as the ends and means of political life, and who feel that their occupation will be gone when the officers of the civil service will be selected without their intervention. This is strikingly sustained by the speech of Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, in the United States Senate, yesterday, and by remarks that have fallen from the lips of that veteran politician, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The latter gentleman regards civil service reform as a humbug, and the former not only finds it unconstitutional, but declares it the fruit of a passing popular clamor, which, if carried out, would introduce a species of aristocracy into our loved land, by giving all the offices to rich men's sons who can afford to go to school, and denying them to the sons of poor men who went to the war.

We assure these gentlemen they are making a very serious mistake. The Reform is not a humbug, but a practical system, to which they may as well conform their plans first as last, and instead of being a weak concession by the President to a fleeting popular demand, it is only another instance of the Chief Magistrate's clear understanding of and complete harmony with the people's genuine and settled wish.

The Erie Swindle.

We called attention yesterday to certain memorials which have been presented to the Legislature by the managers of the Erie Railway, urging that the defrauded stockholders be left to such legal remedies as are given them by "existing laws." The impudence of this request can only be fully appreciated when it is understood that the "existing laws" have been passed with an especial view to protect the present Erie Directory.

The provisions of the revised statues which had been in force many years, provide for the bringing of actions to procure the removal of dishonest directors of incorporated companies, and the recovery of the money of which they had defrauded the corporation. Such action might be brought by the Attorney-General, or a creditor, or any co-director. The offending director might be permanently removed by the judgment of the Court, and might also be suspended summarily, and while the action was progressing, by an order of the Court upon proper proofs.

But in the year 1870, the Erie managers, through their friends, who then controlled the Legislature, procured the passage of an act which provided that such actions should be brought only by the Attorney-General, thus prohibiting creditors, or any honest director who might object to the knavery of his associates, from appealing to the law for redress, and placing it in the power of a single officer—the Attorney-General—to say whether their misconduct should be investigated. The Erie managers well knew that the then Attorney-General would not give them any trouble.

For forty years, the power to protect the property of the corporation from plundering officers had been placed in the hands of its creditors and officers. For the benefit of Messrs. GOULD & Co. these rights were taken away. The Revised Statutes further intended and provided that the dishonest officers should be permanently removed only at the end of the suit, but they recognized the fact that there might be cases in which the officer should be *suspended* at the outset, and not allowed to control the corporation during the litigation. The act of 1870 took away the power to suspend during the progress of the suit, and provided that the removal or suspension should only take place by the judgment—that is, at the end of a long and tedious litigation.

Any suit for the removal of the Erie managers will, of course, be strenuously defended, and in the nature of things can be protracted for several years. During all that time Messrs. GOULD & Co. (under "existing laws") may retain the control of the railroad, and its revenues may be used to defend the suits and to protract the litigation. This is the intention and the result of the act of 1870—to enable the present Erie managers to baffle the attempts of the swindled stockholders to obtain justice, at the expense of those very stockholders.

An act is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to so amend the act of 1870, as to restore the law to where it stood for forty years, before it was changed for the especial protection of Messrs. GOULD & Co. Having got the law into precisely the condition in which they want it, these men now cry out for the preservation of "existing laws." The amendment also very properly provides that a director removed for gross misconduct, shall be ineligible for re-election. The bill in question also seeks to remove some other difficulties which stand in the way of any satisfactory examination into the frauds of these dishonest officers. It is well understood that an examination of the books, papers, and vouchers of the Company, would expose the frauds of some of its managers in a way which would insure their speedy downfall. And yet the stockholders of the road are in the position in which were the citizens of New-York for so many years—convinced of the most monstrous misconduct of some of their own servants, and yet unable to obtain the legal proofs, because they are denied access to the books and records. An application is now made to the Legislature for relief.

Under "existing laws," the most complete examination of the books and papers of private individuals can be had by the process of subpœna, which brings the books, &c., into Court. But as to corporations, the only method of getting at the contents of books is by an application to the Court for an examination of them, and as the law now stands, such examination will not be ordered unless the party asking for it can state that there are entries in the books of the matters in respect to which he seeks a discovery. In other words, you cannot obtain a discovery unless you have such complete knowledge that you do not need it. The whole law on this subject is absurd and needs revision.

The bill in question provides that when the people of the State bring an action to call to account the officers of corporations, they shall have the right of a thorough summary examination of its books and papers. This right is restricted to actions by the people; and whatever may be said as to the propriety of giving to private suitors a full examination of this character, it is at least clear that the people of the State, who have created these corporations, should have the fullest power to investigate and examine into their affairs. One example will show the importance and necessity of it. Of the vast sums obtained by Mr. GOULD and his associates from the sale of the stock which they have issued in such profusion, many millions of dollars are unaccounted for except by being charged to the construction account of the old Erie Railroad, which was long ago closed, that corporation having come to an end, and having been succeeded by the present Erie Railway. An examination of the books and vouchers must show for what, if anything, this expenditure was made—and yet all the efforts of stockholders and others interested in the proper management of the road have been insufficient to procure an examination of these documents. It is proposed, to allow the people of the State, without any technicality, and without requiring them to state what the books contain, (which is the very thing to be discovered,) to investigate just such transactions as these. Will any honest man or legislator deny the right of the people, to say nothing of stockholders, to learn the particulars of this pretended application of these vast sums, and to have a complete explanation by an examination into vouchers and details, of what upon the face of it is a barefaced swindle? And yet all this is practically denied under "existing laws."

This bill will bring fairly before the Legislature the question whether it will sweep away the protection which existing laws framed by the corrupt Erie Railroad influences, have thrown around its present managers and directors, and whether it will give such facilities for examination into the affairs of corporations as will enable the State to correct abuses. If the proposed methods of discovery are objectionable, let others be framed, but it is difficult to see what honest objection there can be to a most thorough and effectual scrutiny into the conduct of corporate officers, and how the Legislature can properly refuse some relief in the premises. A good deal is said at Albany of "Erie influences," and the fate of this bill will give the public some idea of what these influences are, and upon whom they have made an impression.

This is a kind of business in which the public, eager to correct abuses, and keenly alive to the corrupt appliances which have in past years been used to promote injustice, will require that the action of its representatives shall be such as can be defended upon plain and evident principles of justice and honest dealing; and, while the particular measures to be adopted to secure the desired ends must, of course, be left to the discretion of the law-makers, the people will not be content with anything short of complete relief. We have heard that certain members have declared that they owe their positions to the Erie Railway, and cannot go against the wishes of its present managers. Let these gentlemen consider the fate of WINANS. We shall try to keep our readers advised of the progress of such legislation.

Reform in the Custom-House.

We have every reason to hope that the Investigating Committee now in session in this City will be candid and thorough in its recommendations. The papers that at the start maligned the Committee, and accused it of a dishonorable purpose to "white-wash" the authorities of the Custom-house, have been compelled to concede that it is trying to get at the truth. Certainly the Democratic Senators, Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY, cannot be accused of omitting any opportunity to make a "point" against the Administration. They are not blind to the fact that a Presidential election is approaching, and that it is desirable to supply their friends with a little political capital. Still, we hope the Committee will end by truthfully bringing out the facts which have been elicited, and—avoiding the fault of the Patterson Committee—will recommend practical remedies for the evils that the evidence discloses.

Among these the most prominent arises from the General Order system. There is no doubt that that system was devised to relieve the business of the port, and for the common convenience of importers and shipping companies. It cannot be denied that, in its general features, it serves that purpose. Nor does the testimony, so far, establish any superiority in the system as practiced before the transfer and consolidation of the business on this side the North River, over the system as at present applied. It is no more, in its nature, a monopoly now than it was then. It seems to incommode fewer parties, and to incommode them less now than then. It has the the advantage of providing facilities for the large amount of business transacted through other lines than the Bremen and Cunard, which was not done before, and it is proved beyond dispute that in point of dispatch and simplicity, the great body of importers are satisfied that it is an improvement. But the fact remains that the profits from the business are very large, and these profits are a tax upon commerce, and a tax none the less burdensome and unjust because indirectly imposed. It is clearly established that the business as at present transacted allowed one of the partners to receive between five thousand and six thousand dollars as his share, without giving more than slight personal attention to it, and while actually engaged in other occupations in Washington. This is a palpable wrong. The importers of this community, and the immense number of consumers who ultimately bear all such burdens, ought not to be compelled to pay any more for "influence" in directing the machinery, immediate or auxiliary, of the Custom-house. That machinery should be made as inexpensive as is consistent with its efficiency, and a recommendation to that effect from the Committee will be very timely.

Of the same nature as the profits of the General Order business, and in reality of greater importance, are the enormous fees of the three principal officers of Customs at this port, the Collector, the Surveyor, and the Naval Officer. The amount received from his office by the Collector has been stated in the Senate to be as high as sixty thousand dollars a year. Of this sum by far the greater part is received from his share in the proceeds of seizures. The Naval Officer and Surveyor receive very large sums from the same source. It is plain that this system is a mistaken one. The services of these officers have a certain value which it cannot be difficult to fix. The services should be amply, and even generously compensated. But the payment should be in a defined sum, which there would be no possibility of affecting by the manner in which their duties are performed. At present the interests of these officers is often greater in the settlement of a case of violation of the law by "compromise" than by the rigid enforcement of the law, including the criminal prosecution and the punishment of offenders.

We do not admire the course of those ill-informed or disingenuous complainants who endeavor to create the impression that the Customs officers of this port have power, on their own motion, to condone offenses against the Customs laws, upon the payment of money by the offender, and that they have done so corruptly and to their own gain. The thing, as we have pointed out before, is an absolute impossibility. All compromises require the co-operation of the District-Attorney and the approval of the Solicitor and Secretary of the Treasury. But the information on which these superior officers act necessarily comes from their subordinates in this City, and the judgment of the latter must weigh heavily upon the result. It is a mistake in administration to expose this judgment to the liability of being warped by the direct and large pecuniary interests of the officers concerned. Their action in regard to all matters of this kind should be left unbiased.

In addition to these defects in the Customs collection system—which, every one will see, are in the system, and not in its administration by Mr. GRINNELL or Mr. MURPHY, or any other officer—there are others which are plainly enough to be seen, but which do not require special notice, because they are likely to be removed by the civil service reform of the President. Among these are the too low character of the subordinate officials, the distraction of their attention from their business by the claims of political activity, the assessment of salaries for political purposes, the existence of practical sinecures in some branches, and the deficiency of clerical force in others; and especially the want of technical knowledge in many of the officials, and the impossibility of attaining it, however anxious they may be to do so, while the tenure of their offices depends more on political than on business considerations. We call attention to these points to say that, while the regulations adopted by the President are directed practically to righting them, these regulations cannot have their full effect until they derive the sanction of law.

How to Reduce Housekeeping Expenses.

To most of our readers there is one "question" far outweighing all other practical subjects—immensely more important than the condition of the Custom-house, the exact value of the "General Order" business, or any other public matter—and that is the question, "How to make both ends meet." The whole middle class of the country—by which we mean people with incomes varying from $1,500 to $7,000—will acknowledge that there never has been a time in the experience of the oldest of them when it was so difficult to live. A dollar does not seem to be worth more than a third of what it was before the war. What used to be a large income for a clergyman, upper mechanic, or physician—say five thousand dollars—now can hardly keep a small family in necessities, not to speak of luxuries. We venture to say that not a family within the list of our readers, numbering five or six without the servants, living in the City or the suburbs, and who keep as good a table as American families generally do, and educate their children well, can lay up anything on five thousand dollars a year. We should be glad to be convinced to the contrary by any of our correspondents.

The difficulty does not seem to lie in the extravagant habits of our people, though no doubt Americans are freer with their money than any other people; for a similar class in England or Germany live quite as well, and do not spend a third as much. It is not to be found alone in our depreciated currency, as a dollar is only ten per cent. below par, and many prices were not so high when a dollar was only worth forty cents. The trouble seems to be in the thousand petty prices which are paid every day by the father or mother of a family for small articles. The "shoeing" a young flock requires alone what used to be a respectable income. The "hatting," the innumerable little articles of wear for children, the utensils of housekeeping, every dish and kettle, every chair and table, every rug and carpet, every cup and pitcher, and last, but not least, the provisions, the butter and milk, the sugar and tea, the flour and meat, cost, when taken all together, an amount which would have shocked our economical Dutch or Yankee ancestors.

The explanation is clear, and should be considered by every householder in the land. In all these little expenses, which, together, are so high, but which individually are so insignificant, we are paying a reduplicated taxation. So onerous and complicated is the tariff that it reaches the smallest article of every day consumption, and weighs it down not merely with its appropriate tax, but with the profits of importer, wholesale dealer, and retailer laid upon that tax. It is taxation on everything that man can wear, eat, or enjoy, which is now so crippling every householder in this City and the country. We rejoice to see that the Senate Committee on Finance, through Mr. BRIMMAN, has at length reported a bill designed to lighten these burdens. A reduction is proposed in this act of the duty on teas to ten cents, on coffee to two cents, on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton, and on salt to nine cents per one hundred pounds. This last reduction was recommended by Mr. WELLS, in 1869, and ought long since to have been made, and an odious monopoly terminated. Coal ought, however, to be entirely free, and, we trust, will be made so, despite the recommendation of the Committee. The new Bill also would preserve, though reduced, the duties on lumber. This, however, is a tax which is felt by every man, woman, and child in the country, and "protects" but very few persons: it should be entirely removed.

On many other articles where the voice of the country plainly demands an entire freedom from taxation, the Committee only give us a reduction of ten per cent. The fine wools, for instance, which are not produced here, and whose free importation, to be mingled with our native coarse wools, would at once raise up the woolen manufacture of New-England, and benefit the wool-growers of the West, ought to be admitted free of duty. So with hides, leather, and lasting; we need entire freedom from taxation, in order to enable our home manufacturers to produce as cheaply as they need to do. With free trade in the material of shoe manufacture, we should have shoes as cheap as we did before the war, and be able to export them as we did then. On iron and steel, the Committee give us only ten per cent. reduction, and *none at all* on pig-iron and steel rails, where we most want it. With steel rails imported free of duty, our railroads would save over $30,000,000 a year, and the expense of freight through the whole country be reduced. Freight, it must be remembered, is a tax on food and almost all necessities, and this tax is paid to bolster up one comparatively small interest. Pig-iron, too, is a material which enters into the expenses of every household and of all machinery. A duty of three dollars per ton would have been quite sufficient. Why retain the old oppressive duty? The cost of pig-iron has already killed our manufacture of machinery and iron ships. Though these reductions will not satisfy the people, we must thank the Committee for the long free list which they have added to the tariff, of small articles, often used in manufacture, and whose increased cost is felt by every family and consumer.

Let the House or Senate now amend this bill, and shape it in accordance with the true principles of economy, and our housekeepers will be relieved of many of their burdens.

The Tammany Society.

It was in that good old time when DE WITT CLINTON was Mayor of the City, and MORGAN LEWIS Governor of the State, that the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order received its charter. The same Legislature which founded our public school system constituted the Tammany Association,—already, in 1805, sixteen years old—a body corporate and politic, capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, together with other legal privileges more fully set forth in the original charter, reproduced in another column. In those days New-York had but nine Wards and 75,000 inhabitants, and the era of rowdy politics was still in the far distance. That the Columbian Order faithfully adhered for a long series of years to its original purpose of "affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the said association, their widows and orphans," there seems no reason to doubt. That the honest townsmen who were associated under the symbol of a sunburst, striking upon a wave-surrounded and rock-founded tower, surmounted by an eagle and bearing the motto, "Freedom, our Rock," had pretty early some political affiliations, seems equally obvious. There is a curious instance of historical analogy bearing upon this point to be found in one of Mr. VALENTINE's Corporation Manuals. It is in the shape of a fac-simile of a loan certificate, bearing date April 1, 1813, and showing that one CLARKSON CROLIUS holds fifteen shares of ten dollars each in the loan to the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, which shares are to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Further investigation reveals the fact that the CROLIUS aforesaid came of a family of Knickerbocker—potters by trade—who were residents of the Sixth Ward for at least a century, and three of whose members held the offices of Assistant Aldermen and Aldermen of the Ward at intervals extending from 1799 to 1842. People who believe in the repetitions of history may reflect at leisure over the difference between the sons and grandson of old JOHAN WILLEM CROLIUS, magnates of the Sixth Ward and benefactors of the Columbian Order, and WILLIAM M. TWEED, rowdy and hero of the "bloody Sixth" and dictator of the affairs of Tammany Hall.

Tammany has long outlived its usefulness, and makes no pretense even of carrying out the purposes defined in its charter. So little have the Sachems regarded their powers prescribed by the Legislature of 1805, that, after leasing the upper floor of their building as an armory to the Sixth Regiment for $30,000 (worth $4,000) a year, they did not take the trouble to alter the clause of their charter which prohibits them from holding real and personal property above the clear annual value of $5,000. The plea urged by one of the Sachems to our reporter, that the Society is secret in its character, and therefore outside of the scope of the Senate's demand for a full statement of its affairs, is of the flimsiest possible description. Whatever burlesque of Indian manners and phraseology the Society may have thought fit to introduce into its constitution and procedure, the Legislature can only regard it in the light of the charter of 1805. There it is defined as a benevolent society, and as it has long since ceased to be anything approaching to this, its warrant of association ought to be immediately repealed.

A Vigorous Age.

It is reported on good authority that Mr. SEWARD is busily engaged in writing his autobiography, and an account of his recent trip around the world. Mr. BRYANT is preparing for a trip to Mexico, having finished his great labor of translating HOMER. Mr. GIDEON WELLES is proving, by frequent and trenchant articles for the magazines, that age has neither withered his intellect nor dimmed the brightness of his memory of "wrongs" endured. Mr. J. S. BLACK, while continuing his legal practice, is still finding time to deal hard blows at his political adversaries in other magazine essays. Mr. CALEB CUSHING's hand is discernible in some of the most powerful of our late State papers, and he is on the eve of departing for Geneva as counsel in the *Alabama* claims arbitration. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS—to pass to another subject—has just delighted us with acting which, for grace, ease, and facility of expression, is hardly to be equaled by the younger generation of actors, at whose birth it may be said this veteran comedian attended. Mr. A. B. DURAND, the oldest of our artists, has just completed a picture which in size is one of his largest, and in strength of execution one of his most important. Mr. HAVEMEYER has proved his capacity for effective work for the public as Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and has shown us that energy and ability to render great service for the public do not always depart with the coming of many years.

The venerable Judge LOWELL, of Boston, furnishes the Bar with decisions which for clear and compact statement and comprehensive grasp of the subjects with which they deal, are the model of American judicial opinions. Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, whose years count up so many as to make those of us who knew of him in his *Dial* days sadly turn to count our own gray hairs, has never produced more finished work than that he has lately given us—work rich with the ripeness of thought and experience, and polished to diamond-like brilliancy. Bishop POTTER avoids no episcopal duties, and even resented it as almost a reflection on his character when the division of the Diocese of New-York, now accomplished, was first proposed. Mr. VANDERBILT directs his half dozen great railroads, and pushes his vast financial enterprises, with a clearness and soundness of judgment in every way wonderful—and with a brow that tells no story of care, plays his little game of whist in the evening as if he were nothing but an easy, well-to-do old gentleman, outside the turmoil of business or adventure. Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, who presided at the birth of the locomotive, being a rival of STEPHENSON as far back as 1829, and whose pupils are now old men and distinguished engineers, is still working with a vigor and clearness of intellect really unexampled even in his own marvelous career. He is now engaged upon the most abstruse study of his life—solar physics—and has already accomplished enough therein to make a reputation, even if he had done nothing else.

These few striking instances, out of many others that will occur to every reader, we adduce as practical arguments to show that the bustle and hurry and competition and complicated organization of our modern society, are not so fatal to long life and the preservation of the faculties in their finest development, as some generalizers would ask us to believe. The English statistics point to an increase in insanity within the last few years, but it is not fair to compare the statistics of today with those of a century ago, when the machinery for compiling them was not so perfect. And as to this recent increase of insanity in England, of which the admirable London Quarterly] devoted to psychological medicine informs us, there are other ways of accounting for it than referring it to the stress and activity of modern business. Perhaps the purely speculative career of a Wall or Lombard street pursuer of wealth through stock gambling may, and undoubtedly does, turn weak heads, and destroy highly nervous organizations. Yet probably the excessive use of tobacco and spirits is a more active cause of their mental decay. The activity of brain and body of the ordinary man of affairs of today, rather promotes the healthful working of the intellectual and physical machinery, and if he avoids intemperance in narcotics, and attends reasonably to hygienic rules, he may look forward—to use the life insurance term—to a long "expectancy," and this the study of the men of today abundantly proves. And it proves also, as it always has done, that temperance of living brings with it, as a rule, length of years; that not hard work or activity of intellect imperil life, but the waste that comes of vicious habits and wild excesses.

New Wants.

In the Custom-house investigation, yesterday, the following facts were developed on the testimony of Mr. A. B. CORNELL, Surveyor of the Port, which will not afford entirely pleasing reading to Mr. GREELEY: That in 1869, when Gov. FENTON was renominated, thirty-three delegates to the Convention were officials in the Custom-house; that, at the last Convention, six only were delegates, and, in the witness's opinion, forty or fifty were present; and that, according to his belief, "no patronage or promise of appointment or threats of removal were employed to control the action of the Convention;" that Mr. GREELEY's statement with regard to four hundred Custom-house men, whom he has met traveling over the State on political business, is "totally inaccurate;" that with regard to Mr. GREELEY's statement that sixty employes of the Customs were at Albany, aiding in the election of Speaker, the records show that only seventeen were away from their posts during the time referred to, of whom two were opposed to Mr. SMITH's election; that the absence of these was counted on their regular vacation; that the order from Mr. MURPHY, published in the *Tribune*, requiring the payment at the Surveyor's Office of two per cent. of the salaries for the year, of all persons in the employ of the Custom-house, was a forgery; Mr. MURPHY never issued it, and no assessment was made, the money given for political purposes being freely given.

Mr. CORNELL recognized the existence of the practice of bribing inspectors and other officials, but believed that under his administration, and chiefly in consequence of his efforts, it had very much diminished.

Mr. PONSLEY, an importer of cigars; Mr. DALE, agent of the Inman line, and Mr. DOWNES, a clerk of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., testified to the occurrence of pilfering, either in the transfer of goods from the docks to the General Order store, or while in the latter place, though none of them testified to having brought complaints to the knowledge of the Collector. In the evening some pointed testimony was elicited, as to the favors purchased of Inspectors—testimony which shows the temper of the mercantile mind on this subject very clearly, if not in a wholly favorable light. Each day's evidence makes it more certain that the evils at this port are such as require a radical reform in the system, and that the regulations recently adopted by the President are a practical step in the direction of that reform.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have never supposed for an instant that TOM FIELDS would wait for any defense before an investigating committee which impudence could suggest, for he has plenty of both. He now takes the ground, through his counsel, that the Assembly has no right to consider, in fixing the qualifications of its members, any act done previous to the election. This beautiful theory would bar all inquiry into the question of corruption on the part of any member of any previous Assembly, though claiming a seat in the present one. It will be a very popular theory with all the Ring Assemblymen, but we are very much mistaken if the present Legislature accepts it.

We print Mayor HALL's note of resignation of the membership of the Union Club, sent to an anonymously, chiefly for the benefit of instructors of youth who may desire to set before their pupils a sample of the very worst style in which a man can possibly write the English language without being absolutely unintelligible. What the members of the Club may think of the imputations which the missive casts upon their character and motives, it is none of our business to forecast. We can confidently predict, however, that the future historian will find this document of some little value in fixing the intellectual status of the men who ruled the City between 1867 and 1872. Here was a man who was esteemed as one of the most acute of the crew, who was lauded to the last by a section of the Press, and who yet thought the tricks and jokes of a clown perfectly appropriate to the position of Mayor of New-York, and who failed to rise above the style or spirit of a discharged flunkey when resigning the membership of the Union Club.

In another column will be found a slight instalment of the record of corruption existing in the Department of Public Works. On some four contracts for iron pipes, concluded under the auspices of TWEED, the City was robbed to the extent of $134,387. Considering that this plum was extracted out of a very small slice of the enormous business falling under the control of this Department, the public may prepare themselves for an astounding aggregate of stealing when the history of TWEED's administration is fully disclosed.

The proposition reported by cable to mortgage the proceeds of the French Government's monopoly of the sale of tobacco, in order to provide for the immediate payment of the last installment of the German indemnity, (due in 1874,) sounds rather apocryphal. The annual revenue derived from the tobacco monopoly is about $80,000,000, sufficient to pay the interest on fully one-fourth of the public debt. That this could be made over to the ROTHSCHILDS or any other body, without seriously affecting the national credit, is exceedingly improbable. Ardent as is the desire to free the country from German occupation, it is hardly likely that a desperate expedient of this kind will be resorted to, even were the financiers indicated willing to close with the offer.

"Woman suffrage" received what may be called a check and an encouragement yesterday in the Senate. The former came from the Judiciary Committee of that body, which reported through Mr. TRUMBULL adversely to the request of Mrs. BELMONT HOOKER to be heard before the Senate in favor of the proposition that the Fourteenth Amendment gives women the right of suffrage. The Committee promised to make, in writing, a report on the proposition itself. Doubtless that also will be adverse, and, in our opinion, no true friend of the cause of woman suffrage should regret it. Whatever may be the merits of the movement, they must be submitted openly to the country, and not be claimed as having been acknowledged by inference and unintentionally. The encouragement came in the shape of a bill offered by Senator WILSON to give the right to vote and hold offices to women in the Territories. There are some reasons why the experiment of female suffrage, with conditions, might be undertaken in the Territories, but the scarcity of women themselves would be a great obstacle.

The lawsuit of EVERETT *vs.* EVERETT, which was recently decided against the appellant by the Court of Appeals at Albany, is worthy of notice from the fact that its result so widely differs from the ordinary run of those cases which have furnished lawyers with employment from time immemorial. The property in dispute is situated in the village of Middleton, in this State, and has been the dwelling-place of a small army of squatters for upward of nine years. When the case was first taken into Court, the lots were scarcely worth fighting for, but since then real estate has risen gradually, and they are now of great value. The original claimant is the lucky man. By the absolute judgment referred to, he comes in for a fortune which, but for the law's delay and the avarice of a kinsman, would in all probability, never ever have been his.

We have received the following additional contributions for the Children's Aid Society: Geo. SICKLES, $20; A Boston Boy, 50 cents; a Lady, $5.

The Philadelphia Clearing-house Association recently adopted a very questionable rule in reference to the responsibility of banks accepting "due bills" for deposit from a bank which may afterward fail. Through the suspension of the Fourth National Bank of that city, a great many "due bills" were offset that had been issued as a matter of convenience, according to the usual custom of banks. As soon as the failure of the bank in question was made known to the Clearing-house Association, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That all Clearing-house receipts received by any member of this Association, from any source whatever, are taken only for account of the party from whom received, the responsibility for which continues upon delivery to the issuing bank, as stated on the face of the receipt.

The due bills of the Fourth National Bank have since been returned to the depositors. Business men look upon the action of the Clearing-house Association as a piece of exceedingly sharp practice, and we have no doubt they will seek their revenge by insisting on having cash for their checks in future instead of the "due bills" through which they have in this case been very unjustly made to suffer.

ANOTHER RING FRAUD.

Evidence of Gross Overcharges in the Water Pipe Contracts.

Instructive Facts and Figures—Some Payments that Were Never Made.

No surprise will be excited by the further exposure of fraud on the part of the late Municipal Administration. The public mind has reached the passive stage in relation to this question, and every fresh swindle unearthed is accepted as a matter of course. But in laying bare the corruption which has been practised in the award of contracts for supplying the City with water-pipe, a more useful end may be served than that of merely adding to the odium resting on the men responsible for it. The larger part of the contracts made within the past two years by the City are still unfulfilled, and doubtless are not yet beyond recall. The frauds which have been practised in connection with them may, in their results, appear insignificant beside those gigantic impostures connected with the new Court-house; but they have been sufficiently large to have attracted much attention from persons engaged in the iron trade, and acting on some hints from this source, an investigation was instituted, with such results as are presented below. The figures are taken from the documents on file in the Controller's office, and from the books of firms eminent in the iron trade in this City.

STARR'S LITTLE JOB.

The first contract to which attention was directed was one made in September, 1870, with R. A. STARR, of the Camden Iron Works. This gentleman is not altogether unknown to fame. He it was who supplied the town of Salem, Mass., with water-pipe so ingeniously made that into each twelve-foot piece of pipe, supposed to weigh 2,000 pounds, only 1,800 weight of metal was put. The discovery of this neat trick involved him in a lawsuit with that town, and spread his fame much beyond the limits of Massachusetts. It also had the effect of so limiting his dealings with that State that he doubtless turned his attention thereafter solely to this City. Until recently he lived in extravagant style at the Metropolitan Hotel, and probably is sufficiently acquainted with Mr. TWEED to recognize him on sight. How much nearer than this have been his relations to that personage is not certain, and equally hazy are the circumstances under which he obtained the contract for water-pipe in 1870. Very little information, and that little uncertain, can be gained of the transaction. It appears to have become known to the iron trade in September in that year that "STARR had the contract," and that is about all which could be discovered. Possibly some reason for this may be found in the figures. We present them below. The market prices of the same class of pipe at the time are taken from entirely trustworthy sources, and may easily be verified by any one disposed to take that trouble.

Contract, dated September, 1870, with R. A. Starr, for 2,100 tons of water-pipe, at "$65 per ton of 2,000 pounds," amounting to	$136,500
The same pipe could have been purchased at the time (when for $65 per ton, at most)	109,200
Difference	$27,300

The pipe was to be paid for as delivered, and receipts are attached to the contract for such payments, dating from Feb. 14, 1871, when $38,197 43 was paid, to July 29; $6,223[illegible]70 was paid on that occasion, and this is the last payment made. Another receipt is attached, but not signed. It is for the sum of $19,136 19, is dated Sept. 14, 1871, and Mr. GREEN's name appears on it in place of Mr. CONNOLLY's. Thus the City still owes Mr. STARR that little balance. On figuring up these several receipts, (there are nine including the last,) they aggregate $172,700, but as there is a clause in the contract empowering the Commissioner of Public Works to extend the quantity of pipe contracted for twenty per cent., doubtless the extra $20,000 represents such additional quantity, on which, of course, the same rates were paid as on the rest of the pipe. It may be mentioned that the opinion is very generally entertained that the Camden Iron Works have had other than the above contract from the City, but we present only those made since 1870. So much for Mr. STARR.

WHAT MR. CLARKE DID.

The next occasion on which the City wanted water pipe was in May, 1871. About this time the doings of Tammany magnates were beginning to have some unpleasant attention drawn to them, and the first mutterings of the storm which made memorable the 7th of last November, were ominous in the air. It was thought best, apparently, to proceed a little more cautiously than had been done in giving the former contract. Bids were therefore advertised for in the regular manner, but on the specifications issued a notice was conspicuously printed calling attention to the fact that alterations had been made in the usual conditions of the contract. By these changes the Commissioner was empowered on written notice to increase the quantity of pipe contracted for to an unlimited extent, and in the same manner stop the delivery, at his discretion. A contract on these conditions, to any firm not on good understanding with Mr. TWEED, was not very tempting. Small manufacturers could not afford to take it with the chance of having their works stopped and sent on again at a few days notice; and large firms would scarcely care to incur the trouble such an arrangement would subject them to. On the other hand, it did away with the necessity of ever making another contract while Mr. TWEED was at the head of the Board of Public Works. Three contracts were advertised, and B. G. CLARKE was the lucky man to whom they were awarded. Mr. CLARKE was once part proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and now owns a controlling interest in the Thomson Iron Works in Pennsylvania. He took the contracts with a degree of serenity quite surprising, considering the onerous conditions with which they were burdened. We present them in the same manner as the one above:

First—Contract made in May, 1871, with B. G. Clarke for 1,075 tons of pipe at $84 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds	$90,837 50
Cost of the same at $54 per ton, market rates, as data	58,050 00
Difference	$31,287 50
Second—Contract with same, at same date, for 5,050 tons of pipe at $84 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds	$223,750 00
Cost of same at market rates, $54 per ton	136,000 00
Difference	$36,750 00
Third—Contract as before for 4,500 tons of pipe at $64 50	$292,500 00
Cost of same at $54 per ton, market rates	243,000 00
Difference	$49,500 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Price paid.
First contract	$122,550 00
Second contract	69,337 50
Third contract	236,750 00
Fourth contract	292,500 00
Total	$724,037 50
Which should have been done for	590,250 00
Total difference	$134,837 50

It will be noticed in the foregoing that the tons are "net" tons, containing 2,000 pounds only. It is usual in the iron trade to sell by the "gross" ton, or 2,240 pounds. The object of using the net ton in the contracts is clearly to give some color of fairness to the prices at which they were awarded. Sixty-four dollars for a gross ton of water-pipe would not appear a very excessive price, but with 224 pounds of metal taken from it, the difference becomes rather large.

The delivery of pipe on the three Clarke contracts was to commence July 1, 1871, at the rate of seventy-five tons per week. Receipts are attached to the first of these for sums of $12,840, $12,224 and $20,604, but none are signed, so that it appears no payments have as yet been made on this contract. This is the case with the third. On the second $64,430 has been paid. Another receipt is made out for $9,912, but not signed. The Foley injunction stopped the supplies. Mr. CLARKE, it is said, has declared his intention of never taking another City contract, as he can sell all the iron he makes without having such trouble in getting his money as he has lately experienced in New-York. It will doubtless be the opinion of many, in view of the foregoing exhibit of his rates, that the City will do well not to vex him with any more. His ire, however, seems subject to mutations, for, unless our information is incorrect, the Thomson Iron Works deliver water-pipe in Chicago at twenty per cent less than they deliver the same kind in New-York.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

New-York Colleges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read an article on the three colleges now existing in this City, discussing their relative merits, and lamenting especially to Columbia College, in which the writer says that "unless some vigorous measures are taken in regard to its academic department, bids fair to expire altogether, or at least sink into lamentable insignificance." We have heard of this before, as well as of the remedy now again proposed, viz.: that the College of the City of New-York "be content with being simply a high school for a praseucal education only, turning over to Columbia such young men of straightened circumstances as desire to obtain a classical education without pecuniary cost." In other words, Columbia, unable to obtain large classes by her own efforts, is running down fast; therefore, let the City break up a healthy and live institution of its own, and use the fragments to fill up the almost deserted halls of a "college whose Alumni embrace a long list of the most conspicuous men in New-York, many of whom have held in time past, and still hold, high positions in professional and political life, from HAMILTON FISH, the statesman-like Secretary of State, downward." But, may we ask, why is it that all these conspicuous gentlemen, Alumni of Columbia, do not send their own children to their Alma Mater, if they think it still the place for them? and if they do not, why does the writer of the article propose to send the children of those who rarely need assistance to an institution which he admits "is not managed with rigor and adaptation to local and national needs?"

If with her unbounded wealth and her richly paid Professors she cannot secure the confidence of those whose fathers and forefathers were educated there, the City's sending the sons of the poor to fill her benches will do but little toward helping her to retrieve her lost fortunes. And here, Mr. Editor, let me ask has not Columbia College violated her charter in becoming sectarian?

But the question is not will the measure produce the effect proposed; the question is will the people assent to the transaction, and are they willing to knock out the keystone of a system of public education of which they are deservedly proud, in order to favor a college with which after all they can never have any thing in common. For where is the boy of heart and mind, such as is likely to seek a higher education, who, after leaving the public schools, where he knows and feels he has a right to be, would be willing to accept a seat, as a charity boy, in a college with the paying sons of the rich, where not only the cut and quality of his clothes, but also his plain and simple manners, nay, even his religious faith, may become the object of unkind comment?

Now, nothing of the kind exists or can exist in the College of the City of New-York. There poor and rich meet on equal terms. There no other distinction save that gained by assiduity and merit is known or recognized, and this will partly account for the success of the College, which the article before as actually acknowledges. It speaks, however, ominously of classes which, large on entering, steadily diminish. The fact that most of these have been unable to reach the end of the course, while speaking well for the high standard of scholarship kept up, thank God, in at least one college in the City, in no way detracts from the merit of so many whose proficiency was already called to active and practical account long before they could have completed the course or obtained a degree from the College.

The article proposes for us practical education. Mr. Editor we recognize in this twaddle the same spirit which pervaded the articles of 1869 and 1870, and we challenge him now to explain clearly what he means by practical education, and remind him that before this we have had great difficulty in keeping our institutions out of the hands of influential "practical" humbugs, who desired to make it serve their own gaugeous aims.

If in the course of our remarks we have, perhaps, expressed some unkindness to him, it must be laid only to the annual articles which have drawn them forth, the periodicity of which is too regular, and the object too palpable to be mistaken as to the influences which inspire them. If offence is given, let those who feel it consider that the New-York College too, has its Alumni, who love their Alma Mater proudly and fervently, and with all the gratitude of young men who know what it has done for themselves, and what it may do for those who, in turn, come after them. With these honest convictions, it is but natural that they should look with displeasure upon any attempt to injure the object of their respect and devotion, and that they are, at last, determined no longer to leave unnoticed certain influences, which they know will not be tolerated in your paper from the moment in which their aim is pointed out.

We have omitted much; but, Mr. Editor, let us assure you that we are not unprepared to carry the war into Africa.

TWO OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE ALUMNI.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Recommendations to Congress Adopted.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the report recently submitted in regard to the depressed condition of American commerce. The provisions of the report as amended were read, and, after some discussion, the recommendations of the Committee were adopted, as follows:

1. That owners of either iron or wooden steam or sailing vessels, when engaged in the foreign trade, or bound to ports on the Pacific, be allowed to purchase all stores and articles necessary to fit them for sea, so as to enable them to perform their voyages in bond. And in case such articles, except breadstuffs and provisions, are of American growth or manufacture, a return equivalent to the amount of duty, or tax, paid on the same articles, shall be made.

2. All the materials used in the construction or repair of steam or sailing vessels, traversing the ocean, (whenever the amount expended at one time in construction, repairs and outfits exceeds the sum of $1,000,) shall be allowed to be purchased in bond, duty free. And in case articles of American manufacture are used, an amount equivalent to the duties on the foreign articles shall be paid to the owners of said vessels, and that the present tax of thirty cents per ton per annum, and all Custom dues and other charges, now imposed on all vessels entering any American port, be specially appropriated for the purpose.

3. That the Postmaster-General be instructed to give a preference to suitable American lines of steamers in carrying the mails to foreign countries.

4. That these provisions be carried out, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

Respectfully submitted,

D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman,
JAS. W. ELWELL,
E. K. COLLINS,
JONATHAN STURGES,
RICHARD P. BUCK.

The report was amended by adding the following to the third remedy suggested by the Committee:

"That Congress be recommended to suspend for two years all laws prohibiting the purchase and registration of foreign built ships to be used in our international maritime commerce."

There was much objection to this amendment which was proposed and advocated by the Chairman, Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, and was finally adopted by a vote of 12 to 8. The Committee was instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress in accordance with these recommendations.

A letter from Collector ARTHUR, calling upon the Chamber to appoint a committee to co-operate in preparing a new list of rates of storage was read.

Mr. OPDYKE said he was glad to find the new Collector disposed to co-operate with the merchants in bringing about needed reforms. The letter was laid over till the next meeting.

Mr. PAUL N. STOFFORD, from Committee No. 8, reported in favor of the bill now before Congress called the "Shipping Commissioners' bill," as the same time expressing his own disapproval of it. He stated that the Committee had been directed to prepare a memorial and had done so.

Several members of the Committee expressed their disapproval of the measure, and the matter was referred to them again with directions to present their views on the subject. The Chamber then adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the depression of American shipping interests, and recommending the payment of liberal compensation for mail service performed by American steam-ships sailing to foreign ports. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely, on the part of this Committee, on the memorial in favor of woman suffrage, signed by Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER and others, asking to be heard before the Senate in support of their claim; and asked that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration. As to the main object of the memorial, claiming that under the amended Federal Constitution women have a right to vote, he said the Committee would report in writing at an early day.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to define the construction of the Eight-hour law. The bill had special reference to the Springfield Armory, and equalizes the pay of labor in the Government workshops.

MR. SHERMAN'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of his Ohio colleague, Mr. SHERMAN.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill immediately on the act providing artificial limbs for soldiers. The act extends the provisions of the act to all officers above the grade of Captain.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved to amend by extending the provisions to all men in the army and navy regardless of rank. Adopted. The bill was then passed.

GARRET DAVIS PROMISES A SPEECH.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, gave notice that to-morrow, or at some early day, he would call up his resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment and Retrenchment to inquire into the President's dereliction of duty, and would submit some remarks upon it.

EDUCATION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to grant 2,000,000 acres of public land for educational purposes in the Territory of Columbia. Also, a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories of the United States.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill for deepening St. Clair Flats Canal to sixteen feet. Also, the House bill to make Pittsburg, Penn., a port of entry and delivery.

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported with amendments the bill authorizing the establishment of mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. It directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the United States, New-Zealand and Australian Steamship Company for the time to make semi-monthly trips per annum at a yearly compensation not exceeding $500,000, the steam-ships to be first-class American-built vessels of not less than 2,000 tons register each.

AMNESTY.

At 1 o'clock the Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. SUMNER announced that he had considered the amendments proposed by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN yesterday, and had decided to accept them. The Amnesty bill was then laid aside informally.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, called up his resolution declaring the civil service reform scheme unconstitutional, and addressed the Senate upon it. He said he deeply regretted the recent Message of the President, announcing that he had adopted the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission. He knew, however, that there had been a great deal of clamor lately in support of this scheme, which had made it seem that the people generally were in favor of it; he supposed that the President had yielded to this clamor upon the principle stated in his inaugural address—that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to execute it faithfully. Some persons had expressed surprise at the President consenting to give up the patronage which his enemies said he was using for his own advantage; but the President was obliged to know he could afford to give his enemies many advantages, and yet defeat them. Nevertheless, he thought the President had done wrong in yielding to the clamor of the hour. The sober second thought of the people was always right, but their sudden impulses were often wrong, and might be used by their public officers or servants. He knew that it sometimes happened that before the sober second thought came, a faithful public officer would find his head in the basket; and to a public officer—a Senator, for instance—with ambitions of re-election, there was a great temptation to yield to the pressure of the moment. But, as he was the only Senator who probably would not be re-elected if he wished it, there seems to be a special obligation resting upon him to act independently. As a part of this reform scheme, the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had proposed a constitutional amendment requiring a President who has served one term ineligible for re-election. This would be treating Gen. GRANT more severely than JEFFERSON DAVIS, because, although the latter is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, it is still within the power of Congress to remove his disabilities, while President GRANT never could have any relief from that. [Laughter.] If the doctrine was true that one term of service was enough to demoralize a public officer, then the Senator from Massachusetts must be himself very thoroughly demoralized by this time, and being a man who sets principle above all personal considerations, he would, of course, take his hat and leave the Senate forever immediately upon the adoption of his amendment. [Laughter.] In politics, said Mr. CARPENTER, words are things, and civil service reform is a cunning catchword. The conclusion is, that whoever is not in favor of reform, and of certain frauds and abuses. But change is not necessarily reform, and there is a sure intuition which tells us that in a Government of such delicate structure as this of ours, it is better to bear the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of. Mr. CARPENTER then discussed at some length the distribution of powers under the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, and came to the conclusion that if the appointing power were taken away from the President, as it would be by this reform, his remaining powers would be no greater than that of a constable in Milwaukee, although the framers of the Constitution had deemed it indispensable that the Executive Department shall be endowed with such powers as would enable it to withstand the encroachments of the Legislative Department. He spoke of the manner in which the law authorizing the President to appoint the Civil Service Commission had been passed, engrafted upon an appropriation bill on the last night of the session, as a striking example of the evil effects of putting general legislation into appropriation bills, and said that this measure, if it had depended upon its own merits alone, would probably not have received the votes of twenty members. But it having been passed, the President had executed it, the result was this Civil Service Commission, with its report and regulations.

Mr. CARPENTER here had the regulations read, and then criticised them in detail. His first criticism was that the most important officers in the civil service were to be wholly exempt from the operation of the rules. The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, or a candidate for the janitorship of a United States building, must pass an examination, he could not see why the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of State should not be examined also. By these regulations a copying clerk must be a citizen of the United States, but the head of the department need not be. A light-house keeper on the shore of Lake Michigan must be able to read and write the English language, but the Attorney-General of the United States would not be required to do either. [Laughter.] He also argued that there was a conflict between the ninth rule, which provides that any person becoming disqualified after long and faithful service, by bodily or mental infirmity, may be appointed to a place of less responsibility in the same Department, and the first rule, which provides that no person shall be appointed to any position in the civil service who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health, &c. These, he said, were minor defects in the civil service reform scheme. The great objection to it were, first, that it violated the Constitution by taking away from the President the discretion vested in him to select his appointees from the whole people, and limited him to the names of the persons referred to him by the Examining Board.

Second—That it set up for public servants the standard of education of the rich, and thus created a class from office of all who have not enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education, thus setting up an aristocratic Governmental class composed of the sons of the rich. In support of his position that the scheme was unconstitutional, he had read by the Clerk a portion of Attorney-General AKERMAN'S opinion given in August, 1871. Continuing his criticism, he said that according to these rules the successful candidate for an appointment was to be chosen from the three persons passing the best examination; so that although neither of the candidates might answer more than one question, show his competency, still the President must appoint the one who had done best or else disregard the examination altogether and fall back upon his own discretion, in which latter case what would become of civil service reform. Further on the candidates presenting themselves for examination, "after due public notice," would always be adventurers, or, at best, men of no rank or ability. Suppose a vacancy in the Collectorship of New-York, and an advertisement for candidates published by the Examining Board, did anybody suppose that such men as A. T. STEWART or HENRY G. SYMMONS or GEORGE OPDYKE would present themselves for examination? And if they did, would they not, probably, be beaten by the candidates who had just left school? This may be reform, said Mr. CARPENTER, but it will defeat any political party that adopts it; for it will excite the just indignation and contempt and derision of the people of this country. It may be "reform," or whatever else its friends may choose to call it, but it certainly is not a constitutional or a wise mode of appointing the public officers of the United States. He said he would examine the regulations more in detail, but for the fact that he had been informed unofficially that the execution of them was suspended until better ones could be prepared. Turning from the rules to the report of the Commission, he said it was here he found a victim leading idea—that the object of tenure for public servants. This idea had been advocated at the formation of the Government by those who favored a strong Government, but it had been rejected because it was seen to be anti-Republican. It was thought right that Judges should be made independent of the people, because the questions they had to decide depended upon legal principles, and the popular will had nothing to do with them. It was also right that officers of the army and navy should have a life tenure, because they had to be specially educated by the Government for their duties, but there was no parallel between them and civil service officers. The duties of the latter were generally prescribed by law, and were so simple that any intelligent man could soon master them, and he could have an opportunity to do so without detriment to the public service, but no law could prescribe how a ship should be handled in a storm or an army in battle, and therefore it was necessary to educate a class of men specially for those duties and give them a life tenure in order to secure their services. Another fallacious idea underlying the report was that the party in power—the Government and to labor for the success of a party ought to disqualify a man for public office. In all free countries there must be parties. The great Republican Party which has achieved such wonders in the last few years found the public offices filled with men who became its active opponents. According to this civil service reform doctrine it ought to have left those officers in the possession of the old occupants, but if it had done so how different would have been the history of those years. Mr. CARPENTER read an address from the report of the Commission, charging the action on the part of the Government "the power is often" subjected to threats and the blandishments of personal solicitation," and said it was a base and malignant libel on the leading members of the Republican Party in Congress. He had been told by a high authority that only two persons had forced on unsuitable appointments of a kind that could be called insulting or disrespectful; that those two were high in the Legislative department of the Government, and that having had their applications refused on account of unfitness, the candidates in both cases being members of civil service reform, were now high champions of civil service reform. Recurring to the competitive examination system, he said he did not mean to decry learning. He thought that person who had not the advantages of education in youth were more likely than others to appreciate the advantages of it, and he belonged to that class. Why, said he, if I were a candidate for the position of copying clerk in one of the departments, and should go before an Examining Board of a chemical turn of mind, I should certainly be rejected, although I write a fair hand, and can copy papers with great speed and accuracy. I know no more of chemistry than I know of the pearly gates and golden streets of heaven. [Laughter.] and never expect to. I mean I never expect to know chemistry. I never expect to know more of the pearly gates and golden streets, than I understand that admittance there does not depend upon a competitive examination. [Laughter.] In conclusion, Mr. CARPENTER said there was a special reason why the scheme ought not to be adopted at this time. At the breaking out of the war patriotic fathers sent their sons to the colleges, and their patriotic sons sent theirs to school, and now if this system were adopted the sons of the first class, who were fighting for their country while the others were cramming at school or college, would be excluded from public office because they did not know all about the fluctuations of the tides, or the influence of the moon on the earth, or the names of the four principal rivers that flow into the Caspian Sea. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, wished to say a few words on this subject, but not in behalf of the competitive examination system which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) said had been suspended, and against which, therefore, it was remarkable that he should have directed so much of his speech.

Mr. CARPENTER denied having said that the system was not to go into operation. What he had said was that the rules and regulations were to be revised so as to carry it into operation more effectually. In other words the Administration had merely let go to get a better hold. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL—I certainly hope that the civil service reform is not to be abandoned, but is to be pursued. But, having given the best attention I could to the Senator's remarks, I certainly understood them to be devoted almost entirely to the rules and regulations which, it is now said, will not work, and are to be changed. I shall take up no time in attempting to defend these rules or the system of competitive examination; but I am certainly in favor of civil service reform—a reform that shall save this Government from being plundered under a system which wants one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country, and it is said to me to reflect that the Senator from Wisconsin now takes a position, not against the particular rules, but against the system which would correct it; that he stands up here in the face of an official document prepared by careful and considerate friends of the Administration, by its best friends, which states that one-fourth of your entire revenue—more than ninety million dollars—is wasted in consequence of the system the correction of which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) now opposed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio—What document is that?

Mr. TRUMBULL—It is the official statement made by this Civil Service Commission.

Mr. CARPENTER—I have no desire to become the special champion of that Board; but what they do say is that about one-quarter of the revenue is wasted, and they do not know how much of that is chargeable to the civil service.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, we will see what they say. I am willing to have it read, and the whole of it, unlike the Senator from Wisconsin, who only reads that part of the opinion of the Attorney-General, given upon another question altogether, which sustains his argument, and lets unread the conclusion, which condemned the whole of it. Mr. TRUMBULL here read from the report as follows:

It is not easy to complete in figures the exact pecuniary difference between a good and a bad system of the civil service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and careful method. But it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of the subject, that one-fourth, or $90,000,000 of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible."

Mr. SHERMAN—I wish to ask the Senator whether he knows that the whole expense of collecting the revenue internal and external is less than five per cent.

Mr. TRUMBULL—If the Senator from Ohio will devote his attention to the investigation now going on in New-York, I think he will find how a great deal of the revenue is lost.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will inform the Senator that I have not only given attention to that investigation, but I have joined in reporting a bill to which I hope to call the attention of the Senate in a few days, and which will entirely cure the abuses which have occurred in New-York.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall be very happy to concur with the Senator in the passage of the bill which is to correct all abuses. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) passed a high eulogium upon the character of the President, and I am glad to hear it, informed as I am that the President has put those thieves, as he calls them, into operation for the purpose of rendering them odious, in the expectation that the people will soon cry "enough." Sir, I think better of the Chief Magistrate of the United States than to suppose that under the authority given him to adopt rules and regulations for the reform of the civil service, he has adopted such rules as will bring civil service reform into contempt. Mr. TRUMBULL here controverted Mr. CARPENTER'S view as to the extent and importance of the President's powers under the Constitution. It was true, he said, that the appointing power belonged to the Executive, and the great evil was that members of the legislative department of the Government had gradually usurped the power and assumed to dictate appointments, and the great aim of civil service reform was to restore to the Executive his constitutional power of appointment, instead of taking it away. Does the Senator from Wisconsin know that, although the Constitution and the law vest the appointing power in the Executive and in the heads of Departments, yet virtually that power is not exercised by them, but is controlled by Senators and Representatives in Congress?

Mr. CARPENTER—I know nothing about the patronage of Illinois, but as to that part of the patronage of Wisconsin of which I have any knowledge, I answer that I do not know that to be the fact.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, I cannot speak as to the rule in Wisconsin, but this report states that this is the general practice, and the Presidents indorse this report, and sends it to Congress. The trouble I see in the way of scholarship to every public officer, arises from the appointments being centralized by Congressmen, and I introduced a bill some time ago designed to correct that evil. This report is the work of gentlemen of high character, great industry, and laborious research, who have inquired into the evils that exist under the present system, and have set them forth here with great clearness and force. These are the evils, and, if they cannot be corrected by the competitive examination system, let us apply some other system, but let them certainly be corrected. This report comes to us indorsed by the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called the attention of Mr. TRUMBULL to the fact that the President could not be held responsible for all the statements of the report, as, in his message transmitting it, he said he was desirous of bringing the subject to the attention of Congress before the recess, and thus he had not sufficiently examined the report to suggest the requisite legislation. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN expressed himself as personally opposed to the competitive examination system, but was favorable to some civil service reform. He asked Mr. TRUMBULL if he thought the Senate knew that the President did not read this report?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—The President says he had not time to examine the report.

Mr. TRUMBULL—To examine it for what purpose? To suggest legislative action. But does the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) impute to the President, even by implication, such ignorance as to send us an important report without having read it, or without knowing what statements were in it? The idea to me is incomprehensible.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I would not impute to the President any ignorance, but does it seem impute to the Senator from Illinois any impropriety to make the President appear in any different light before the people than that in which he puts himself.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, let us see what the President does say. He says: "I have not had time to examine the accompanying report sufficiently to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a policy long needed." As he says expressly that it is a policy long needed, he also says that he has not had time to examine the report so as to be able to suggest definite legislation, but, of course, he must have read it or he could not have said that it embodied a policy long needed. He had read it and understood it, and the report comes here indorsed as to its essential facts so far as they relate to the present mode of appointments by the President, who has been for nearly three years in a position to know what the present system is. Even the Senator from Wisconsin himself, indorsed the statements of this report when he said that two persons, high in the legislative departments of the Government, had insisted on appointments and the President because he would not make certain appointments dictated to them. I was the Senator had told us who they were that threatened the President, for then he would have given a still more striking illustration of the evils which a civil service reform is designed to correct. Mr. TRUMBULL, in conclusion, speaking of the use of Government patronage for party purposes, said: Now, I am free to say, and I will say it here and everywhere, if the Republican Party has not virtue enough to be sustained without using the patronage of the Government to hold it together, it deserves to go down. No party deserves to be sustained that cannot sustain itself without using the patronage of the Government as spoils to perpetuate its power. That is the very objection pointed out by the Civil Service Commission, that the patronage of the Government is being used for partisan purposes. Men take office for the purpose of electing certain other individuals to office and keeping them there. It is an interference with the freedom of election. It is an interference with the rights of the people. And a party ought to be sustained by the intelligent vote of the people uninfluenced by party patronage. [Subdued applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the only change made in the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Reform Commission was the adoption of an additional one, which he read, and which he had voted for the proposition of the Senator from Illinois. (Mr. TRUMBULL,) in reference to appointments to office. I believe that some good will yet come from this discussion of civil service reform, but I believe the abuses of the present system are grossly exaggerated. The expenses of our Government are less in proportion than those of any other in the world. The entire cost of collecting the revenue is less than five per cent.

Mr. SCHURZ—Does not the Senator know that it has appeared in an official report to Congress that the losses accruing to the Government from the running in of cargoes without paying duty, amount, and have amounted for many years, to from twelve million to twenty-five million dollars a year.

Mr. SHERMAN—I have examined that question. Those great loses to our revenue is through passengers arriving at the ports of New-York bringing in expensive goods in trunks; but that is the case in all other countries also, and it cannot be remedied by civil service reform or any other plan that has yet been devised. The only way to do it is to reduce the cost of this source has been estimated at ten million dollars a year, and that, probably, is about three-fourths of the entire losses; but, as I have said, that cannot be avoided by any system yet devised. The only way to do it is to reduce the Customs laws.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I understood the Senator to say that he had reported a bill that would correct all the abuses at New-York.

Mr. SHERMAN said he meant only all the abuses brought to light by the Custom-house investigation in New-York. He then discussed some difficulties in the way of civil service reform, but said that he, for one, intended to stir up his friends and intended to vote for whatever might be necessary to do so.

Mr. MORTON—I do not desire to discuss at this time the merits of this system of civil service reform. So far as I am concerned, what the President proposes shall have a fair trial. The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN) has, in part, anticipated what I intended to say. I intended to challenge a statement made on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, and I believe read from the report of this Commission, to the effect that one-fourth of the entire revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection. I desire to challenge that statement. I don't call in question the sincerity of the Board who make that statement, but I submit to the Senate and the country that they have been grossly imposed upon, and that so far from twenty-five per cent. of the revenue being lost in that way, no evidence has been found, or can be found, which will show that five per cent. has been lost in that way under this Administration.

Mr. EDMUNDS called Mr. MORTON'S attention to the fact that the Commissioners did not make that statement on their own authority, but merely said that it was so stated and quoted the statement approvingly as a note of solicitation to the losses occurring in that way.

Mr. MORTON—I know that; but they mention the statement as if they believed it, and what I want to say is, that representations made to them and embodied by them in their report to the President, is a gross imposition which ought not to be allowed to go before the country without being challenged. If our present system results in the loss of twenty-five per cent. of the revenue, it is the worst in the world, and this statement does such gross injustice to the Administration that I think it ought to be met from the Senate chamber. Throughout all that has been said during the last two years about the abuses of the civil service I believe to be the grossest exaggeration—the merest froth and spade; and while there are great evils in our system that ought to be remedied, I believe, as I have said here before, that our system is to-day, with all its faults, the best in the world. That our system has faults I have always said, and for one I am determined to sustain the President in this attempt to correct those faults and give it a fair trial. But, I still repeat, I believe it to be, with all its faults, the best in the world. It may have faults that others have not, but others have faults that ours has not, and they are enormous ones, and if any one will take trouble to read the history of the civil service of the great Governments of Europe they will be forced to the conclusion that they have enormous faults that do not belong to our own Government. In conclusion, Mr. MORTON pointed out that Mr. TRUMBULL'S idea of the best way to reform the civil service differed from the plan of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. EDMUNDS announced that on Monday he would call upon all ready to Mr. CARPENTER.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker, owing to the extreme illness of one of his children, vacated the chair and appointed Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Speaker pro tem.

A FORMIDABLE PRECEDENT.

A large number of Pension bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions and passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed one of these bills which allowed a widow who has been drawing a pension for nineteen years to receive fourteen years back pension, on the principle of the bill passed yesterday, making the pennon commence from the death or discharge of the soldier. Mr. GARFIELD said that that bill, although only applied to pensioners of the late war, will save twenty millions out of the Treasury, and he remonstrated upon the inattention of the House to these Pension bills.

The bill was passed by a vote of 109 to 65.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the almost utter ruin of our shipping, and praying Congress to adopt measures for its restoration.

From JOHN F. ESTEOUR and many other dealers in earthenware, stating that under the Treasury and other regulations, a legislative duty of forty per cent. is increased practically to sixty per cent., and asking a reduction to twenty per cent., as before the war.

From Messrs. IVES, BESSONIES & Co., and other importers of cognac brandies, wines and liquors and distillers for an consolidation of all taxes imposed upon them, whereby they reason that the revenue can be increased over $6,000,000.

From the Society of Friends in their annual meeting, asking in all national disputes a reference to arbitration instead of the sword. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, presented a petition of 821 retail sugar-dealers of New-York City, asking to be relieved from the unjust enforcement of the Revenue laws.

THE PENSION BILL.

Mr. CLARKE, of New-York, from the same Committee, reported the pension bill, appropriating $60,480,000, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

A CONTESTED SEAT DECIDED OF.

The Virginia contested election case of MCKENZIE against ERASTUS was called up, and the report that ERASTUS is entitled to his seat was adopted.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $33,226,760. The item for stamped envelopes provides that no envelopes furnished by the Government shall contain any lithograph, or engraving, or printing, except a printed request to return the letter to the writer. The items for the ocean mail service are $696,000 for the Chuno mail, $180,000 for the Brazilian mail, and $91,000 for the Sandwich Island service.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Harper Mail and the Union Club.

The following copy of a note, received by the Governing Committee of the Union Club at its first regular meeting in January, has been forwarded (we know not by whom) to our office:

No. 12 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, Dec. 6, 1871.

To the President and Governing Committee of the Union Club:

GENTLEMEN: The Governing Committee last night, by its constitutional vote, denied the efforts of (what you must pardon me for characterizing as) a cabal to expel me. I learn this morning that every acquaintance whom I had upon the Committee voted for the denial. Thereby the minority which can protect a member against Club menace (in the same method whereby a minority can protect a Club against menace of unacceptable candidacy) have maintained my club position.

But, the discussions over my connection with recent public events which were had, as well within the Committ

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 19: Nos. 12, 21½, 24½, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 11 M.

Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Nos.	
62—The People vs. Gwynne	225—Hoover vs. Greenbaum.
66—Foster vs. The People.	226—Adams vs. The Mayor, &c.
70—United States vs. Fox.	
71—Byrnes vs. The People.	229—Ellis et al. vs. Rivarde.
72—The People vs. Davis.	230—Clark vs. Parsell.
215—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	231—Brown vs. McKean.
219—Hagen vs. Bowery National Bank.	232—Brown vs. Stenghton, admr., &c.
221—Lowy vs. Strauss.	234—Hunt et al. vs. Cline.
222—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. McFarlan et al. vs. Ta.	235—Potts vs. The Mayor, &c.
	236—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
224—Bornes vs. Barnes.	237—Nolan vs. The Hudson River Ins. Co., of Brooklyn.
225—Morris vs. McCaffrey.	
226—Yonge et al. vs. Phoenix Ins. Co., of Brooklyn.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
725—Clapp vs. Ostrander.	2372—Grocers' Nat. Bank Prot. vs. T. Vs. W. Parker.
2035—Johnson vs. Van Nortwick.	
2215—Hildreth vs. Shepard.	2376—Pooley vs. Simpson.
2245—Meyers vs. Marcus.	2429—Hoerbin vs. Steinhouse.
2252—Ross vs. Schuyleiffer.	2451—Sturgesses Bank vs. Babcock.
2260—Stenstadt vs. Meeks.	
2280—Baker vs. Vail.	2453—Same vs. Same.
2279—Lowe vs. Wagner.	2454—Same vs. Same.
2281—Gillis vs. Rhoner.	2455—Shipwright Bank vs. Seabury.
2315—Loewenstein vs. McGowan.	
	2456—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Seabury.
2349—Sherman vs. Clark.	2464—Same vs. Same.
2347—Sloan vs. Jones.	2467—Same vs. Same.
2356—O'Brien vs. Rankin.	2455—Same vs. Same.
2315—Booth vs. Schiver.	2469—Same vs. Same.
	2155—Shepard vs. Weiss.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
961—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y.	976—Kleis vs. Radenhoff.
966—Ettinger vs. North American Ins. Co.	978—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.
965—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.	982—Reed vs. Waterhouse.
967—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.	1282—Townsend vs. Burr.
969—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.	1285—Schuster vs. Baker.
	197—Waterbash vs. Koch.
211—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	1277—Waterbash vs. Schoenman.

Added Cause.

Nos.	
1401—Voeleson vs. Sargent.	1416—DeWitt vs. Lambard.
1413—Knepp vs. Kammerer.	1421—Eno vs. Brown.
1409—Magbieu vs. Morrison.	1422—Brown vs. Wells.
	1427—Lederer vs. Chamberlain.
1411—Hope vs. Smith.	
1413—Claussen vs. Seaman.	

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	
736—Ely vs. O'Brien.	736—Mehrbach vs. Jaeger.
204—Ettinger vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.	742—Andrews vs. O'Brien.
	622—Lederer vs. McMinn.
906—Ettinger vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.	626—Mayer vs. Wolf.
	950—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
908—Ettinger vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.	
910—Ettinger vs. Washington Fire Ins. Co.	624—Powell vs. Bourne.
	1170—Mookman vs. Southwestern Railroad Co.
1405—Corprew vs. Kinsletel.	940—Talbott vs. Beddings.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
1—Farrin vs. Dillon.	1782—World Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Williams.
1—Bernard vs. Devereux.	
1840—Cullen vs. Leopold.	7726—Andrews vs. Nicholson.
2226—Clinton vs. Becker.	
2317—Walton vs. Sherwood.	7734—Steel vs. Gaddis.
2327—Walton vs. Waldron.	7736—World Mutual Life Ins. vs. Purdicar.
787—Hildersheim vs. Phipps.	7738—Birch vs. Hatfield.
7720—Duncan vs. Herman.	7740—Adams vs. Sell.
7764—Leach vs. Werbefort.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
7807—Schoveling vs. Mesier.	7806—Stein vs. Hitman.
	7807—Ehr vs. Stevens.
7729—Zuns vs. Howland.	7808—Parker vs. Makenzie.
7730—Stuart vs. Pickney.	7809—Untermeyer vs. Trimble.
7672—Edgerton vs. Miller.	
7630—Orth vs. Bowland.	7810—Brainard vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.
7641—Frielding vs. Shearson.	
7682—Felbel vs. Poyser.	
7703—Sterling vs. Gannon.	
7806—Van Orden vs. Gas-Light Co.	7811—Bathkeye vs. New-York

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
2422—State vs. Dahlman.	2462—McDonald vs. Dalgot.
2172—Sellows vs. Perry.	
2320—Wagner vs. Weber.	2413—Browne vs. McDonald.
2417—Yates vs. Byron.	
2440—Whitney vs. Becker.	2422—Names vs. Schweitzer.
2431—Galvin vs. Hagerty.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	
1—The People vs. Charles King, Thos. Brown and John O'Connor; robbery.	8—The People vs. August Ellermann; grand larceny.
	9—The People vs. John H. Prior; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Charles Mane; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. John Barrett; larceny from person.
3—The People vs. Henry Aymor; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. Thomas Allen, John Allen and James McKenna; larceny from person.
4—The People vs. Daniel Mahoney; burglary.	
5—The People vs. Samuel Schelbe; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. David Vantine and George Baxter; assault and battery.
6—The People vs. James Murphy; grand larceny.	
7—The People vs. John Sheridan; grand larceny.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	
2—Anthracite Ins. Co., of Philadelphia vs. Steamship Niagara.	61—Lamothe vs. Bark Oyster.
	66—Crandall vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
8—Beadle vs. Steamer J. S. Wright.	88—De Puy vs. Peet.
9—Kommeistel vs. Schr. Defiance.	97—The United States vs. Steam-ship Holmdel.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Percy vs. Bowne; motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Anderson vs. Hill; motion denied.

Schenck vs. Romain; order granted.

Bosse vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company; order granted.

Beeslman vs. Lang; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Loew.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Algar; see memorandum for counsel.

Murphy vs. Carpenter; motion to continue injunction granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Stuyvesant vs. Fassel; see memorandum for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 478—*Hooes Stout* vs. *People of the United States in the Territory of Utah.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Stout was arrested by the Marshal of the Territory in October last, under the authority of a warrant issued from the District Court of the Third District, purporting to be based upon an indictment found by a Grand Jury of the Territory, charging him with the crime of murder, committed in 1857. The Grand Jury by whom the indictment was found, was composed of twenty-two men, selected by the Marshal in obedience to an open *venire* issued by order of the Court. There was in force at that time a law of the Territory on the subject of the selection of jurors, grand and petit, providing that lists shall be made out in the several counties by boards of county officers at stated periods, and that the names of persons to constitute jury panels shall, as required, be selected from these lists by lot. In the procurement of the panel by which this indictment was found, it is charged that the provisions of this law were intentionally disregarded, and the selection was made from the inhabitants of the Territory, at the discretion of the Marshal.

The accused, upon his arrest, was advised that the proceedings were illegal, and the indictment void, and thereupon applied to the Supreme Court of the Territory for a writ of habeas corpus, and in the application stated the above facts. The Court refused the application, basing its refusal upon the ground that the Grand Jury had been properly constituted under the law of Congress providing that in the discretion of the Court the writs shall issue to the United States Marshal, and holding that the law of the Territory prescribing a mode, and directing that the writs shall be issued by the clerk, and to the Territorial Marshal, are not binding upon the District Courts of the Territory. It is here contended that by the organic act, which is, in fact, the Constitution of the Territory, the legislative power of the Territory is extended to the procuring of the panels of jurors by the following clause: "That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." The law called in question, it is urged, is therefore valid and binding upon the Courts, for it cannot be said to be inconsistent with the Constitution or any of the provisions of the act.

C. J. Hillyer for plaintiff in error; Attorney-General Williams and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government.

No. 284—*County of Pendleton, Kentucky*, vs. *Amy.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—The declaration in this cause was founded upon a bond and coupons issued by the County, in payment of a subscription to the capital stock of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. A demurrer was interposed, showing that Amy was not the owner, holder or bearer of the coupons; that he was a citizen of Kentucky, and therefore could not maintain an action thereon against a county of this State in the Federal Court; that there was no authority conferred by law upon the County Court of Pendleton County to make the bonds and coupons, nor to subscribe the stock for which they were issued, and that the officers of the Court were therefore without authority to act, and that the whole proceeding was void.

The plea was overruled and the case comes here, where the same points are further argued.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important transaction effected at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 18, was the sale made by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, of the premises known as No. 15 West Thirty-seventh-street, embracing a four-story English basement (five stories in rear) brown-stone house, 20 by 90, with 108 same front by one-half the block in depth. The property was purchased by Mr. GEO. K. SCHIEFFELIN for $29,250. The price realized was a good one, and the auctioneers deserve credit for the result achieved. In addition to the above, BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. S. CLADWELL, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and attic brick house (brown-stone trimmings) and lot, the latter 18.9 by 100.11, located on the north side of East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 287 feet 6 inches west of Third-avenue. The property was sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000, with interest from July 1, and brought $7,100 and above this sum $4,076, making the costs of sale. The total price realized, about $6,000—a fair figure. No other sales were made, the legal auctions expected to occur being adjourned as follows: Sale of house and lot on the north-west corner of Two Hundred and Fourth-street and Third-avenue, adjourned until the 25th inst., and sale of house and lot on Twenty third-street, near Fourth-avenue, adjourned until Feb. 6. For today at the Exchange, the following legal sales of City real estate are announced to take place: By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, sale of a house and lot on One Hundred and Fourth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, and by JAMES M. MILLER, of property on Delancey near Pitt-street. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will also offer for sale at public auction five brick houses and lots known as Nos. 454 and 456 Sixth-street, Brooklyn, between Huntington and Nelson streets.

In regard to property offered at private sale, the notices in our business columns are daily increasing in number and importance, and investors will commit their interest by referring to the same before perfecting their contracts. In this connection special attention is called to the City and Country Estate for sale by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street, by W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, by HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, by RIKER, HEARD & Co., No. 44 West Thirty-third-street, by FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, by A. LANE, No. 219 Fourth-street, by ETSCH & CAMP, No. 160 Broadway, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-street, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 8 Pine-street, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-street, and by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street. The list of country property, as advertised, is also of interest to those seeking an investment of this character.

At Private sale, ULRICH & ABBOTT, real estate brokers, No. 263 Broadway, report having consummated the following transactions since Jan. 1: Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, (15 by 50 by 80,) No. 123 East Seventy-first-street, sold for $21,000; farm of 100 acres, at Southford, Conn., the homestead of JOHN C. WORDSTER, sold for $30,000; farm of 160 acres, in Allegheny County, this State, sold for $15,000, and 2,500 acres of land, located in Appling County, Georgia, sold for $50,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans, Sands & Garretson.

4-story (5 stories in rear) English-basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 45 West 37th-st., s.s., between 5th and 6th aves., house 20x90, lot 20x 108.9 ..... $29,250

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

3-story and attic brick house and lot, 287.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 18.9x100.11 ..... $6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE

AT REDUCED VALUATIONS

is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

W. & O. give special attention to the charge of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties resident or those contemplating leaving the city.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,

No. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND, WITH the four-story building thereon, on Park-place, between Broadway and Church-st., and near the new Post-office. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class five-story English-basement brown-stone house, situated on 20th-st. between Broadway and 5th-av. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASE-ment brick house on 23d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $3,000, half cash. Inquire of C. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, sent free. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON 6TH-AV. (in vicinity of 40th-st., elegant full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., NOT FAR FROM Broadway, a handsome full-sized brown-stone house for sale; possession soon and very desirable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

NEAR 4TH-AV., 37TH-ST., FOUR-STORY modern frescoed high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x52, sunbay-window, extension lot, 109 feet; $48,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone front in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rented for $1,700; price, $14,500. Apply at Nos. 326 and 328 West 27th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 60TH-ST. A FULL-sized and most costly-finished dwelling, of new and superb design, with or without the elegant furniture, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY—AND BUILDINGS to let. Apply at Foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS A large, first-class three-story corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 14, Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Road made with steel rails, when completed with cars and forty boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every house on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms and the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 116 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF Thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J., is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and as a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

1,000 ACRES OF THE FINEST HEAVY ship-timber land in Georgia, near railroad and ocean, free and clear, and title perfect, to exchange for next-by real estate, leasehold property or farm. CLARKE & ABBOTT, No. 263 Broadway.

ORANGE N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots, for sale in great variety. Also, farms and unimproved lands to let for one year or more, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Ossa sts.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown. CONDICT & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, COUNtry-seats, houses and cottages, from $300 to $1,000 per year. For sale—Cottages, from $2,500 to $5,000; country-seats, from $6,000 to $12,000; country-seats, from $7,500 to $30,000; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars apply to A. D. MILLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 106th-st. Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn, fruit and plenty of land for a garden; pleasant suburban residence near the Grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 6 Bookman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—IN 36TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., a small furnished house to a small family without children (owner is a gentleman of high standing); might leave some of owner's furniture if desired. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 4,326 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; house fourteen rooms, modern improvements, gas, water; stable and three acres of ground in excellent order. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 24 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; leases may also be obtained for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Jr., No. 16, Pine-st. & Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—A CORNER HOUSE, DESIRAbly located, on South Washington-square; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 33, 39, 45, 49, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 80 BROADWAY;

Nos. 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 BROAD-ST.;

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,

And Nos. 4 and 6 WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, corner of Cortlandt and Church-sts. Apply to C. T. RICHARDS, No. 15 William-st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDing and lot No. 9 Great Jones-st.; house 20x60. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 23 East 17th-st., (Union-square).

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick stoop house, about first floors, between Lexington and 7th aves., Washington-square and 40th-st., unfurnished; price not to exceed $60,000 cash. Apply to WM. L. WHITTEMORE, 12 Pine-st., Room 7.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-story high-stoop house, between 5th and 7th avs., 18th and 25th sts. Address, stating price, to F. R., Box No. 114 New-York Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 444 BROADWAY AND NO. 126 CROSBY-ST., KNOWN AS THE "BELMBOLD STORE," TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, together with the four-story brown-stone front and brick stores thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, 27.7 feet north of Prince-st., running through to and fronting on Crosby-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st., being No. 444 Broadway, and No. 126 Crosby-st., being 21 feet on Broadway, 50.3 on Crosby-st., by 100 feet 9 inches in depth.

YORK & MCDANIEL, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st., GOODRICH & WHEELER, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., } Attorneys.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A LOT OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, BEING PART OF THE DYCKMAN TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—Two lots, situate on the east side of Broadway, between Dyckman and Academy sts.

GEN. WASHBURN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, Gen. Ellis Peerpoint, Secretary of State D. Key, ment, the Scandinavian Lawyer; Joshua Watson, the Zealous Churchman; Cathedral Music; Harvey Prindle Rose, LL.D., his Recent Birthday Party; to the Front; a Poem, &c. Extremely Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

FINANCIAL.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 19 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,057.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DORFLINGER GLASS COMPANY.

Amount of capital stock issued in payment of personal property used by the Company..... $200,000 00

Additional assets of the Company..... 37,140 11

Total amount of indebtedness of the Company on the first of December, 1871, does not exceed.. $39,778 97

In witness whereof, the President and Trustees have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 16th day of January, 1872.

C. DORFLINGER, President and Trustee.

N. S. HAILEY, Trustee.

J. B. DOBSLMAN, Trustee.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM RICHTER, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary pro tem. of said Dorflinger Glass Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is true to his best knowledge and belief.

WM. RICHTER, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of January, 1872.

EDMUND M. PLUM, Notary Public, New-York City.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,

and especially for

RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. E. MANGAM, President.

E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. Interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the West.

$31,500 COLESVILLE, BROOME County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

1,000 Maryland, Otsego County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

1,000 Milford, Otsego County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

500 Bainbridge, Chenango County, Seven per cent. Bonds, issued in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

16,000 Ithica Town Bonds, issued to Ithica and Athens Railroad Company.

80,000 Town of Lansing, issued to Cayuga Lake Railroad Company.

For sale by

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st.

UTLEY & BOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 4 Wall-st.

Investment securities a specialty. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, without bonus, on unimproved City property. Where applications are made direct by principals. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMpany stock, by W. C. NOYES, 4 and 6 Pine-st.

GREAT CRIMINALS, WHO AND WHAT They Are; Money, How to Pay the National Debt; A Marvellous Conjurer; with much other useful and entertaining matter, in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $20,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at Market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $15,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..... $39,458,601

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..... 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS; INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 6 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

A Safe Investment, Paying

12 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed as the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

THE BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY do hereby certify and report as follows: That their capital stock is $4,000,000, in 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, of which 199,955 shares, being all but forty-five shares, have been duly issued for cash, and that the amount of the existing debt is about $2,000, including mortgage bonds.

NEW-YORK, 16th January, 1872.

S. BURKHALTER, } Majority of JAMES C. MCANDREW, } Directors. M. LAWRENCE, } J. LEARCRAFT, }

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 8 and 10 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 31st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD, SAMUEL P. BARGER, CHARLES LATHROP, JACOB HOUK, JAMES H. HOYT, ELLIOTT FISHERARD, HENRY R. KUNHARDT, CHESTER W. CHAPIN, DAVID T. HUTCHINGS, HERBERT L. DYER, J. LEARCRAFT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President, ALEXANDER HOYT, Esq., Vice-President; and F. D. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DEVELIN, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.

A. L. ORELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National Debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 6-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. Interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Peoria and Rock Island Railway OF ILLINOIS,

thereby adding 21 per Cent to their capital, and about 40 per Cent. to their yearly income, all in gold. This is a favorable opportunity to continue—until the close of this Loan—for the holders of these Government securities and 6 per Cent. Bonds, who wish to capitalize and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per Cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a completed Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $3,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is ninety-one miles in length, connecting the important cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO ONE-HALF THAT CAN BE DONE IN LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONE.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of great value.

In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $15,000 per mile.

They are Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, and can be Registered if desired.

PRESENT PRICE 90

And accrued interest in currency.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin in New-York or London, free of TAX. COUPONS PAYABL

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE MIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
8,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York one SATURDAY from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.
OCEANIC.....Feb. 17.
From Pier White Star Dock, foot of Canal-st., New-York City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $26, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America on lowest rates, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30. ANGLIA. Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6. COLUMBIA. Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20. EUROPA. Saturday, Feb. 10.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $26.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 49 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...SUMNONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
JAVA.....Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
HECLA.....Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
BIBERIA.....Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
TRIPOLI.....Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $18, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at low rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T.W. FREMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Dutton, Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 28, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 27.
ROLAND, BRAND, Saturday, Feb. 3.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $26 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 20, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$26.00
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....38
For Hamburg, also Bremen, Antwerp, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, on the 5th and 20th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Corbin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 M. precisely, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanello and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and Mexican Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. Cargo for this port of Yokohama taken at through rates of freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Steam-ship RISING STAR will call at 10 A. M. FRIDAY, 19th inst., for Aspinwall, via Jamaica.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WHITE.....Jan. 23
RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. THIELPAUGE.....Feb. 23
NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. C. H. SCOTT.....March 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Steamship MORRO CASTLE will leave at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau.)
Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 57 N. R., at 4 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Commodore Dunn, Saturday, March 2.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).....Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).....Wed., Feb. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Parisians now going to leave on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles attending passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, in which they are experienced in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alsace, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FIVE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS.....THURSDAYS.....SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 81 and 83 South-st.

GENERAL FREIGHT, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 127 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
These ships are the only ones authorized to give through bills of lading and passenger tickets. Shipments by other steamers will be charged local rates from Savannah.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 328 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 69 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
BLACK STAR LINE.
From Pier No. 13 North River, every SATURDAY.
The Steam-ships
MONTGOMERY leaves JAN. 20, at 2 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE leaves JAN. 27, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 20 West-st., corner Cedar-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
THROUGH BILLS LADING AND THROUGH RATES TO ALL POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH CENTRAL RAILROAD AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Fadeford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA.,
FERNANDINA, AND
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
connecting at Jacksonville with BROOKS'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.
RETURNING,
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.
Through tickets to apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 262 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., second door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, operating and dress-making; would go as ladies' maid or take care of an invalid lady; will assist in chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 328 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as nurse in a private family; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, and bringing it up on the bottle; best City reference. Apply at French Office, No. 605 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD English lady's maid; cuts, fits and makes dresses, sews on the machine; has good City references; dresses hair well. Can be seen at French Office, No. 605 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c. Office or country. Has excellent unexceptionable references. Address C. T., Box No. 320 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English butler; best of references from a city; will not accept but where a second or parlor maid is kept. To be seen at French Office, 605 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation; by a steady man; understands the care of horses, and can milk cows; will be found generally useful about a gentleman's place; country preferred. Address T. B., Box No. 320 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent young man, single and a Protestant; has lived with first-class families; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 620 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican, 45 years old, to take care of an invalid, day or night watchman, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful to his employer. Address W. A. FREEMAN, Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man as chamber and groom, or as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class references. Call at 211 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter; single; in a private family; best City references. Call or address 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook, where a kitchen-maid is to be kept; good City references. Inquire at the French Office, No. 605 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD Kitchen-maid, where there is a first-class cook, or no objections to a man-cook. Can be seen at French Office, No. 605 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; best of references. Address A. F., Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; has no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family, if required; three and a half years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and do part of the washing in a small private family; good plain cook and a good baker of biscuits; can do plain washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 257 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 326 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to remove. Call at No. 326 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds family cooking; has no objections to the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at No. 183 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 10 Lispenard-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, by a competent girl; City or country; best references. Call or address No. 317 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet-nurse; has her baby, six weeks old; the best of references given and required. Call for two days at No. 447 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as first-class cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has three years and a half reference. Call at No. 330 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference if required. Call or address for two days at No. 310 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light house-work; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 26th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Greenwich-st., cor. Hubert-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Apply at 26 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN a small family to do general house-work; has good reference. Call at No. 431 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, washing at home. Call at or address No. 404 East 14th-st., J. B., care of house-keeper.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPEtent French colored girl as chamber-maid and waiter, or to take care of children. Call at No. 14 Minetta-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion; the same as housekeeper and to make himself generally useful; the wife as cook or chamber-maid; town or country; references exchanged. Address for two days, Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman; understands the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; the care of hothouses and vines, and will make himself generally useful. Address ABERD, Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUations; the man as coachman and to make himself generally useful; the wife as cook or chamber-maid; town or country; references exchanged. Address A. C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman, or coachman and groom, in a private family; no objection to the country as far as Long Island; is a good driver, with recommendations in New-York and Brooklyn. Call or address W. S., No. 4 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c. Office or country. Has excellent unexceptionable references. Address C. T., Box No. 320 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English butler; best of references from a city; will not accept but where a second or parlor maid is kept. To be seen at French Office, 605 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation; by a steady man; understands the care of horses, and can milk cows; will be found generally useful about a gentleman's place; country preferred. Address T. B., Box No. 320 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent young man, single and a Protestant; has lived with first-class families; best City references. Address COACHMAN, No. 620 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican, 45 years old, to take care of an invalid, day or night watchman, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful to his employer. Address W. A. FREEMAN, Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young colored man as chamber and groom, or as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class references. Call at 211 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter; single; in a private family; best City references. Call or address 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook, where a kitchen-maid is to be kept; good City references. Inquire at the French Office, No. 605 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD Kitchen-maid, where there is a first-class cook, or no objections to a man-cook. Can be seen at French Office, No. 605 4th-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; has no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family, if required; three and a half years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and do part of the washing in a small private family; good plain cook and a good baker of biscuits; can do plain washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 257 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 326 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to remove. Call at No. 326 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds family cooking; has no objections to the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at No. 183 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 10 Lispenard-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, by a competent girl; City or country; best references. Call or address No. 317 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet-nurse; has her baby, six weeks old; the best of references given and required. Call for two days at No. 447 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as first-class cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has three years and a half reference. Call at No. 330 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference if required. Call or address for two days at No. 310 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light house-work; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 26th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Greenwich-st., cor. Hubert-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Apply at 26 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN a small family to do general house-work; has good reference. Call at No. 431 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, washing at home. Call at or address No. 404 East 14th-st., J. B., care of house-keeper.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPEtent French colored girl as chamber-maid and waiter, or to take care of children. Call at No. 14 Minetta-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CARriages of brougham manufacture in the city; price, $600; is in beautiful order; only 1 year old; has been used by owner, a responsible, business man, who will send him to any gentleman's residence on trial for a week. Address MESSENGER, Box No. 134 Times Office.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK FAMILY horses; owner has gone to Europe; to be seen at stables, No. 129 West 18th-st., before 1 or after 4. Apply to HALL, No. 127 Madison-av., or 71 A. M. or 7 P. M.

A—HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE WITH NEAT cane seat and splendid top; WALKER & FOSTER, No. 371 Third-av., between 32d and 33d-sts. Wheeler Machine for sale; price $6; cost $60. C. O. D.

A HORSE, COUPE AND HARNESS TO be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply at private stable, No. 46 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HORSES. BAY Dale, black and grizzly bays, whites and gray horses, brown, gray blacks, pacers, Saddle-Blankets, plush robes, &c. Open Sundays. Make no mistake. 49 7th-av.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT coupé, dark gray pole and snaffle, nearly new; used by a private family. Apply at private stable, No. 6 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH four-wheel dog-cart, reversible seat; as good as new. Apply at stable, No. 18 West 28th-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS. Large variety at 57 and 59 HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 218, an elegant room, second floor front; large closet, and two rooms fourth floor; house, table and attendance strictly first-class. Terms moderate to good parties.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st.; freshly furnished, most pleasant location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Loding $1 and upward.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT and bed-room on first floor, in a respectable house to let, where a few gentlemen can be accommodated without board. Apply at 227 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 327.—A family with a few select boarders have a large room on third floor, suitable for two gentlemen; also a ball-room; house first-class, and excellent board.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 107, West 6th-av., second floor, to let, whole or part, very convenient and nicely furnished; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Large rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife; single rooms for gentlemen; references required; City boarders accommodated.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel; elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BRIGHT cheerful rooms, connecting, second floor front; liberal table; with comforts of a refined and well-ordered home; references exchanged.

NO. 138 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—New and magnificently-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; table unexcelled.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN Cafe, Restaurant and Lunch Counter. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS ZELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 930 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, near Broadway.—New-York.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $20 per week.

A LARGE, PLEASANT, COMFORTably-furnished front room with good liberal board, $8; one for married couple, $16; brown-stone house, every convenience, genteel neighborhood. 49 7th-av.

NO. 14 WEST 27TH-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent, with or without board; references exchanged.

$7—$9.—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or double, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 153 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

NO. 116 WEST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, with board; table unexceptionable, and house and location first-class.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE HANDsome room to let, with board, on second floor; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, 221 West 16th-st.; fire and gas; remarkably cheap; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 134.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also single rooms. Baths on each floor. References.

NO. 302 2D-AV. FIRST DOOR ABOVE Sixty-second-square; handsomely-furnished front rooms on third floor to let with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 240 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS To let with board or private table, at No. 19 East 40th-st. Undoubted references exchanged.

NO. 115 EAST 24TH-ST.—LARGE room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good table, at 45 West 34th-st. References.

THE PRE-ADAMITE MAN.—What of it? The First Man of Mexico and what they were? A Review of this whole question in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, his wife and two children; also, for a lady friend, in a private family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, X. Box No. 105 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st. 6.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Louis.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4.45 P. M., Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot, Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
9:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND the NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 8:15 and 10 P. M., connecting with road

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLACKWELL & MARKS, as brokers and auctioneers in real estate, was dissolved Jan. 1, by mutual consent.
WILSON H. BLACKWELL,
CHARLES P. MARKS, Jr.
The undersigned will continue the business of AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, as successors to Mallory & Blackwell and Blackwell & Marks, under the firm name of BLACKWELL & CO., at the old office, No. 49 LIBERTY-ST.
Mr. E. Holbrook Cushman remains with the new firm.
WILSON H. BLACKWELL,
HARRY G. BLACKWELL.
No. 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOULD ROYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date.
DENNISTOUN & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORAble terms:
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD BONDS.
WARREN RAILROAD, second Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds. ($10,000 per mile.)
CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st April and October, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.

MR. BENJAMIN BEYER HAS THIS day associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.
WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
No. 57 Pine-st., New-York, Jan.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Developments of the Congressional Investigation.

Statistics of the Custom-House Since 1857—Appraiser Cornell Examined at Length—Tweed and the Tammany Republicans—Greeley's Evidence Contradicted—Pilfering at General Order Stores.

The first witness before the Senatorial Committee yesterday was an importer of cigars, who complained of the loss of cigars in the public stores. Mr. CORNELL, the Surveyor, was then examined at considerable length on his experience at the State Conventions of 1870 and 1871 and at the organization of the Legislature. He swore that he knew of no case of influencing any person by the gift or promise of any office or threats of removal, and that he believed no such cases existed. He further stated that, as to the Convention of 1871, the interference of officers was not in his opinion necessary, because he felt sure that the majority of the Convention needed no influence; but, moreover, the Custom-house officers discouraged their subordinates from attending that Convention, but that as they were entitled to a certain leave of absence in each year, and sought it at that time, it could not be refused, and that there were fifty or sixty such officers in attendance upon that Convention. He stated that there were only six such officers among the delegates, while in the Convention of 1864, when GOV. FENTON was first nominated, there were thirty-three Custom-house officers among the delegates. Mr. CORNELL was examined upon this subject at length, Mr. CASSERLY questioning him very closely and sharply as to assessments upon officers. He pronounced to be a forgery the alleged order of Collector MURPHY published by the *Tribune*, which purported to levy an assessment for political purposes. He denied that any but voluntary contributions were ever received, no one being removed for not paying, and said that many failed to pay. These statements seemed to astonish Mr. CASSERLY, and he seemed to regard them with incredulity.

Mr. CORNELL stated that in 1868, when SMYTHE was Collector, the subordinates, of their own motion, contributed several thousand dollars to the State Committee. He further said, in reply to a direct question, that Senator CONKLING had abstained from recommending any persons for appointment since Mr. MURPHY had been Collector. He had never known of any order given to pass baggage without examination since he became Surveyor, though he had heard that such a practice formerly prevailed. Since the testimony alleging fraud in the failure to weigh soda-ash and bleaching powder, he had made a test and found that it would cost more to weigh every case than the loss in duty caused by averaging the weights; the regulations expressly provide for weighing a part and averaging the rest. Mr. CORNELL was examined as to the cases of specific officers who were removed under charges, and as to the practice of obtaining search-warrants for smuggled goods. On the latter subject he could not speak of his own knowledge, but in regard to the former he contradicted one of Mr. GREELEY'S statements, saying that the delegates from a county mentioned by him as controlled by a Custom-house weigher, really voted against the wishes of the officers of the Custom-house.

Mr. DALE, of the Inman line, and Mr. SCHWAB, of the German line, were examined as to the complaints of theft of goods in the public stores.

Mr. DOWNS, who has charge of the Custom-house business of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., was examined as to losses incurred by that firm from pilfering of goods imported. He could not say whether they were stolen, but he remembered no such loss except on goods ordered to the public stores. Mr. DOWNS presented a statement giving Mr. CLAFLIN'S views of the General Order system, which favor the increase of the numbes of stores and the reduction of charges.

MORNING SESSION.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock, Senator BUCKINGHAM in the chair. The following letter was read:

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I have read the evidence of Mr. GREELEY before your Committee, in which he mentioned my name and in which I am misreported. I first heard of Mr. SMITH'S name in connection with the Speakership, I stated promptly that from having resided in the same Assembly District in Montgomery County, about four years ago, I considered him a gentleman of fine ability and eminently fit for the position, and that it would be very strong reasons that would make me vote against him, and in favor of anyone else. This was several weeks before election, and my position was well known in my district and county. It is therefore untrue that I was influenced by any "Custom-house" or by any influence other than my judgment of what was wisest and best to be done. No Custom-house officials accompanied me to Albany, nor was I approached by any after I arrived there.

Very respectfully, E. BECKWITH.

Senator CASSERLY thought the letter ought not to be received as evidence, as no one was sure that it was written by Mr. BECKWITH. A sharp discussion followed, which ended in a vote being taken. The vote stood—ayes 4, nays 2. The letter was accordingly placed in as evidence. A letter was also read from Mr. O. R. MATTESON, of Utica, asking that his evidence might be taken in Utica and sent by mail, on account of important business matters. He was ordered to be subpœnaed, however.

GEN. ARTHUR.

Gen. ARTHUR was then called and sworn. He testified: I notice in the published report of CHARLES S. GRANT'S evidence that a consultation was held between myself, Mr. MURPHY and Mr. HAVEMEYER in relation to the promotion of Mr. THERY. I desire to state that so far as I am concerned that statement is untrue in every particular. I have furnished, as desired, a list of all the employes in the Custom-house over which I have control.

Senator Casserly—On Monday I moved for a return of the total imports for the year; have they come in? A.—I have detailed special clerks to obtain that. I have come here this morning to know what documentary evidence in my possession the Committee might require.

A CIGAR IMPORTER'S EXPERIENCE.

PINCUS POHILSKY sworn: I am an importer of cigars, resident in this City. I have imported cigars of fine quality, and have on several occasions sent from 500 to 600 cigars. It is my impression the abstraction took place in the General Order store. The first time I did not take any notice of my loss, but the second time I called the attention of Inspector BROWN to the fact that upward of 300 cigars had been taken. He told me he did not know what remedy I had in my power, but suggested that the abstraction must have taken place at the General Order store. Subsequently, after having passed the public warehouse, I discovered that nearly 300 more were missing. Each invoice contained about 1,000 cigars, which are packed in a case of three feet square. The charges for storage are very considerable, but I could not now exactly state the amount particularly. Within the last three or four months I think the average charge has been about $2 50 a case. The goods generally remain there about a month, and the sum I have mentioned embraced storage, labor, &c. One of the grievances of the system generally complained of is the delay and difficulty in getting goods out of there. There are so many hands through which they pass that there was a great danger of mistakes which generally create delay. The smaller merchants have less chance and less privileges than larger merchants.

Q.—Do you believe some merchants have a privilege over others in getting permits? A.—Yes; they have influence, or there is favoritism in the way.

Q.—What do you think of the influence of gratuities? A.—That materially affects the delivery of goods. Mr. BROWN is head of the department for sampling cigars. On detecting the loss in my invoice I sent the case to the warehouse for inquiry, when there were 300 more missed. I called the attention of the Inspector of the warehouse to the loss, and he acknowledged that the abstraction must have taken place there. I presented a bill for damage, but I never received any satisfaction. If I go there upon the arrival of a steamer, make my entry and pay my duties, I cannot get my goods for from eight to fifteen days. I had an invoice of goods, I remember, by the *Missouri*, and I was delayed from receiving them for this length of time. I do not know if the rule applies to all other description of goods. My invoices are consigned to a Mr. MESSENGER, our agent, and our place of business is in Maiden-lane.

Q.—From which of the General Order stores, the one at this side, or the one at the other side of the river, did this case of goods arrive, from which the abstraction took place? A.—The last one came from this side. I have a record of all the losses I have sustained. I presume they are stated in the invoices. I went to the office of the Collector, repeatedly, on the subject, but was never enabled to obtain an interview with him.

Q.—Did you ever give any one a bribe? A.—No, Sir. I was told on one occasion that if I gave a little money my goods would be safer and my delivery quicker.

Q.—Do you know of any bribes being given? A.—No, not personally. I am aware that some merchants are annoyed with much more consideration and appointed appraisements than others. I tried to obtain an interview with the Collector about four times and failed. Small merchants generally have not such chance of seeing the Collector. When I applied for an interview the porter invariably tried to find out my business, and I did not like to explain it to him.

Q.—Did you ever speak to the Collector? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you think if you sent a note, explaining your business as an importer, you would get an interview? A.—I think the porter that would have any effect; if he would not see me, he would pay little attention to a note from me.

Q.—Why did you not see the proprietor of the General Order store? A.—I intended to do so at first, but my friends dissuaded me from it; they stated that the department was invincible, and there was no use in entering into legal proceedings with it, and losing perhaps $100 more.

Q.—Can you inform me how much longer the goods consigned to you are delayed in the public stores than those consigned to more favored merchants? A.—I will produce my invoices, and they will give you all the information you require; I can also give a memorandum of the goods which have been kept in the public store from eight to fifteen days.

Q.—Can you give me a memorandum of the importations made by you the past year, and the abstractions that have taken place from them? A.—Yes, Sir, I can.

Q.—Also furnish us with your reasons for leading you to the impression that these abstractions took place in the public stores? A.—I can prove by a friend that there were 1,700 cigars abstracted in the General Order store. It is only within the past three or four months my goods have been sent to the General Order store. They land at the dock in the North River, and I receive them from the Appraiser's office.

Q.—Did you make any efforts to represent your grievances to the Assistant Collector? A.—I did not, for I did not know there was such a Collector.

Q.—The delays of which you have spoken, do they refer to your warehouse entries or your entries for consumption? A.—For consumption. I get my goods according to my entry either from the warehouse or General Order store. In any event they have to go through the Appraisers office, where we get our permit. On one occasion I went to Mr. LUDEKENS, a Deputy Collector, and stated my grievances. He smiled when I asked if I could sue the Department. He said, "Certainly you can sue, but the question is will you succeed." He did not encourage me to lay the matter before the Collector or any other authority.

THE COLLECTOR'S RETURNS.

Senator CASSERLY then read the following returns, handed in at his request by Gen. ARTHUR, Collector of the Port:

"Value of imports, (free and dutiable,) expenses of collection on same, percentage of collection, also, amount of tonnage into the Port of New-York from July 1, 1857, to Nov. 30, 1871."

IMPORTS OF NEW-YORK.

Collectors.	Fiscal Years.	Imports free and Dutiable.	Percentage of Collection.	Tonnage.
Augustus Schell...	1857-58	$170,386,627	..	1,603,540
	1858-59	248,221,060	..	1,831,195
	1859-60	238,602,941	..	1,892,365
	1860-61	222,866,274	..	2,200,053
Total		$854,171,195	.39	7,732,596
Expenses of collection				$4,960,220
Number of officers employed				262
Aggregate compensation				$714,041
William Barney..	1861-62	$143,627,825	..	....
	1862-63	177,294,415	..	....
	1863-64	229,506,459	..	....
Total		$550,188,449	.97½	7,438,563
Expenses of collection				$4,804,542
Number of officers employed				262
Aggregate compensation				$711,881
Simeon Draper..	1864-65	$154,161,213	1.30	2,007,866
Expenses of collection				$2,002,609
Number of officers employed				772
Aggregate compensation				$1,084,052
Preston King..	1865-66	$302,604,231	.63¾	3,695,077
Expenses of collection				$1,917,078
Two and a half months in office only.				
Henry Smythe..	1866-67	$277,445,910	..	2,772,225
	1867-68	240,816,763	..	2,241,786
	1868-69	340,619,224	..	3,176,531
Total		$868,882,377	.74¼	8,740,511
Expenses of collection				$6,200,822
Number of officers employed				902
Aggregate compensation				$1,146,235
Moses H. Grinnell..	1869-70	$323,901,774	.8643	3,123,439
Expenses of collection				$2,302,582
Number of officers employed				902
Aggregate compensation				$1,296,615
Thomas Murphy.	1870-71 (July 1 to Nov. 30, 1871)	$267,945,970	..	2,425,274
		158,213,549	..	1,567,034
Total		$426,059,528	.5094	5,092,308
Expenses of collection				$2,147,993
Number of officers employed				902
Aggregate compensation				$1,296,240

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.

Senator CASSERLY thought the statement should be rendered more complete by supplying the number of removals under each Collector, the appointments made in their places, and the number of positions not filled up.

The Chairman said that in his opinion that statement had already been furnished.

Senator Casserly—A statement of that description was furnished, but it is not complete.

The Collector was directed to furnish the Committee with the information embodied in Mr. CASSERLY'S request.

SURVEYOR CORNELL.

Mr. A. B. CORNELL sworn, said: I am the Surveyor of the Port since April, 1869, and am familiar with the duties of the departments.

Q.—Can you give us an idea of the management of the Department and the grievances complained of? A.—We have endeavored to do the business faithfully. There have been very few complaints.

Q.—Have you more employes than the law permits? A.—We have not.

Q.—Have you had in times past? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever attended the State Conventions? A.—I have attended every Convention, with one exception, since 1862. I was not in the Custom-house then. Gov. FENTON was nominated in 1864, and renominated in 1866. I was not at the Convention in 1864, but I was there in 1866.

Q.—Were there any Custom-house men there? A.—I have examined the records and find there were quite a number of delegates to the Convention.

Q.—About how many? A.—Thirty-three.

Q.—Were you at the Convention of 1870? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Who was nominated for Governor then? A.—Gov. WOODFORD.

Q.—How many Custom-house men were there? A.—Quite a number.

Q.—How many Custom-house officers were delegates of the Convention in 1871? A.—There were six.

Q.—Were you a delegate? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many were in attendance who were not delegates? A.—I should presume there were forty or fifty.

Q.—Do you know anything about the use of patronage by way of promises or threats to influence the result of the election? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State what you know on the subject? A.—I have no reason to suppose. I have no knowledge that either promises or threats were used to any extent at all to influence the action of either Convention. I am more conversant with the Republican Convention of 1871 because I was myself familiarity with the circumstances bearing upon that Convention. In my opinion no patronage or promise of appointment or threats of removal were employed to control the action of the Convention of 1871.

Q.—You were Chairman of the State Central Committee, and it was your duty to call the Convention to order? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There was something said about a difficulty with the door of the hall; state what you know about that, and who the parties were. A.—I was told by Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, some days before the election, that a place was on foot, on the part of certain persons in this City, to take possession of the Convention Hall at Syracuse. I did not think there was any danger, thinking that the Police force was quite sufficient to preserve the peace. On the morning of the Convention it was found necessary to place a number of young men in charge of the hall. I found a portion of the Convention was filled by a class of persons of a character that was not very flattering. They were not delegates, and at my request were cleared off the platform.

Q.—Do you know whether any of these persons who forced the hall belonged to the Custom-house? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did any parties in connection with the Custom-house attempt to take possession of the hall? A.—I think not. I never heard of such a thing. The split in the Republican Party was in consequence of a proposition to unite with the Young Democracy for the defeat of Tammany Hall. It resulted in two County Conventions are, it is claimed, being composed largely of office-holders under the various branches of the City Government. A President of a Republican Association in this City told me he was sent for by Mr. TWEED and solicited to aid Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE in carrying the General Committee of this City in a manner to prevent a coalition with the Young Democracy. TWEED offered him large inducements to secure this result. I was told this confidentially as Chairman of the Committee, and would not like to mention it.

Q.—Do you know of any persons who were removed at the time for taking sides in the struggle? A.—I understood there was a number of removals, but I cannot now recall to mind the names. I think they were all provided for by Mayor HALL under the City Government.

Q.—Do you know anything about VAN CLEFT'S case? A.—Only by hearsay.

Q.—Was the Republican Press stand on the question in the Union in 1870? A.—The *Tribune*, *Times* and *Standard* were unanimous in support of a coalition with the Young Democracy.

Q.—What was done in reference to this alleged Tammany influence in the Republican Party? A.—At a meeting of the Committee the Sanford delegation on behalf of the members withdrew. I have always understood that Democrats as well as Republicans officials have been in the habit of attending Conventions. The Custom-house employes who were at any of these were not away for any length of time. I do not know. Only about from sixty or sixty of all the Custom-house officials have been absent from their posts to attend to their political duties at once. It is usual to grant employes thirteen or four days' leave of absence once a year. That of this time is generally used by them to attend to political matters. Mr. GRINNELL'S statement with regard to the 400 Custom-house persons whom he has met traveling over the State as political business are totally inaccurate. As to his assertion of there being sixty employed of the Customs at Albany in the beginning of this month, all I can say is that I have examined the records of absentees and found that there were only seventeen persons away from post during that time. Two of them were adverse to Mr. SMITH'S election. Mr. TERWILLIGER had resigned his post as Deputy Collector and Private Secretary to the Collector before the first of the month. There is in the census of the Collector and Naval Officer to give immediate audience and attention to any complaint.

By Senator Stewart—Do you know anything about this system of bribing clerks?

Mr. Cornell—I think in general they are greatly exaggerated. But I will say that in cases where complaints have been made against persons, since Mr. MURPHY'S appointment, they have always been investigated and thoroughly sifted. I have taken great pains with regard to the gratuities which inspectors have received for the discharge of baggage, and did not find one-half of it to be true.

By Senator Pratt—Are all the inspectors under your control?

Mr. Cornell—Yes, with the exception of two or three assigned to duty under Col. HOWE, and two or three assigned to duty at Castle Garden. They are all appointed or removed by the Collector.

By Senator Casserly—How long were you at Albany?

Mr. Cornell—I was there all day Sunday and Monday, on political matters. I have not been absent from the City since. I thought I would be examined here but did not know upon what subject. I was induced to make the examination I did in relation to the Convention from seeing a report of the examination of the different witnesses on the same subject. I made an examination of the records and of the officials of the Custom-house themselves. There was a less attendance of Custom officers at the last Convention than usual, for the reason that the Collector and myself discountenanced it. I was at the organization of the Legislature at the Delavan House, but did not go to the Capitol. The Chief Naval Officer and Deputy Collectors JAMES and MADDOX were in attendance. The Collector himself was not there. There were some minor officials present.

Q.—Have you in any way punished officers who were disobedient to your orders in regard to attending the Convention? A.—There was not such a disobedience as could justify punishment. Most of those in attendance had permission to be present. I don't know of any division in the Republican Party. I only know of it as a party.

Q.—You say that the Custom-house exercised no control over the election of 1871? A.—Not officially. The individual delegates did undoubtedly do what they could in the interest of the Administration. I don't believe they influenced the election by promises of position or threats of removal.

Q.—What do you think of gratuities given to Custom-house officials? A.—Money is given to them to aid in the speedy delivery of goods, but I have tried in various ways to discourage it. When a case has been brought to my notice I punish it.

Q.—Has not the practice been quite general? A.—I think it was quite general when I assumed office, but I think it is very much reduced.

Q.—Since what time has the practice fallen off? A.—I think for the last eighteen months; on account of my efforts the proprietors of vessels are not in the habit as heretofore.

Q.—Do you think it might be that on account of recent exposures they are more cautious? A.—I think the exposures would make them more cautious, yet I believe it was very much reduced.

Q.—In regard to the investigation and punishment of such offenses, do you act upon conviction or strong suspicion? A.—I have recommended the removal of persons against whom a conviction was had or against whom a strong suspicion existed. Collector MURPHY invariably supported me in this determination.

Q.—How many offenses of that character did you punish? A.—I could not tell. Some removals have been for excessive and fraudulent pay-rolls.

Q.—Do you remember of a case of a weigher named BURNS who was charged with fraud was suspended from duty on your representation? A.—Yes. That case occurred in 1868.

Q.—Was he ever actually removed? A.—He was suspended by me, but after some weeks was restored by Collector GRINNELL. I considered him guilty, though there was a dispute between himself and his assistant as to the responsibility in the matter.

Q.—Was he restored by your consent? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did he hold it? A.—He holds it still.

Q.—Do you consider he is a proper man for the position? A.—He has been very circumspect since his reinstation, and no fault has been found with him. The examination of baggage is not confined to any particular set of officers, and the statements that they are connected with cases of smuggling in that way is greatly exaggerated.

Q.—Do you mean to say that it does not prevail at all? A.—I mean to say it does not prevail to any general extent. It has been charged in the newspapers that the custom is very general, but in my impression it is extremely rare in that comparison.

Q.—What is the number of persons arriving in this port, as an average, in the month? A.—About 25,000.

Q.—I presume there are 25,000 cases in which duty should be paid—in what proportion are gratuities paid? A.—Not five in one hundred. We have used every exertion to prohibit that practice, and I believe it has been reduced very much since I went into office.

Q.—Is not reduction apparent by reason of the caution of the principals? A.—I don't know that my opinion in that respect is more responsible than your own. I can't answer the question with any degree of intelligence. We invariably discharge an officer against whom a suspicion of that kind existed. There have been such cases, but the passenger who prefers the complaint does not wish to follow it.

By Senator Pratt—How many actually taken in hand? A.—I should say from twenty-five to fifty; I can't speak definitely on it; I have a particular deputy, Mr. BUCKLEY, who is assigned to such duty.

Q.—How many cases of removal for this matter? A.—There have been several.

Q.—In how many cases have criminal proceedings been instituted? A.—There have been no criminal proceedings, on account of the difficulty of obtaining distinct evidence. I obtained two or three cases under Mr. GRINNELL. One was named KESSLER, and I think there was another, which I cannot now recall. KESSLER was not summoned—for what reason I don't know. He is now dead, but I don't know if he was retained in his position until his death. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. SPINNER, but I don't know if he actually interfered in his interest.

Q.—Can you give the name of any inspector for such causes? A.—There was another case where I failed to obtain removals. There were several removals, but I cannot now think of the names. I don't know any cases in which goods were brought into the port by collusion of an officer of the Government, though it is possible it might have occurred. Attempts at smuggling are constant, and seizures are made daily.

Q.—Do you think the removals are generally made for cause, or for political purposes? A.—I think removals are generally made for official cause. In 1869, during the contest in the Republican party, there were a few removals for that reason, or through political influences. In appointments, as a rule, recommendations are of a political character, though efficiency is also a subject of test. The statement I made before the Committee was removed at the dictation of a Ward politician was correct. Perhaps this dictation was less apparent within the last year than formerly. The men were appointed and removed at the pleasure of a President of a Ward association, but that is less general in the last year. Mr. MURPHY became Collector in the Summer of 1870.

Senator Casserly—Do you know anything of that? (Handing him an extract from the *Tribune*.) Witness reads:

To all whom it may concern: All persons in the employ of the Custom-House will be required to pay, at the office of the Surveyor, two per cent upon their salaries for the next year. By order of

THOMAS MURPHY,
Collector of the Port of New-York.

NEW-YORK, October, 1871.

A.—I say in reply that the circular is a forged one; Mr. MURPHY never issued it.

Q.—Are assessments made? A.—No; the money collected for political purposes is freely given. I never heard of any one being removed for not paying.

Q.—What was the amount collected in your department? A.—Six or seven hundred.

Q.—From how many men? A.—About 400.

Senator Casserly—Oh, about $20 each. What salary are those men paid? A.—$4 per day.

Senator Casserly—So a man gives two per cent., or a week's work; gives it freely, and goes away happy? A.—Yes.

The witness further stated that one of the Inspectors was arrested on accusations for allowing a cargo to be transferred to the railway without examination. He was indicted and bailed. He was removed to another position by Mr. MURPHY, but he could not positively state whether he was now in office or not. When I first came into office, I found an Inspector named BOSWORTH, who used to make affidavits and get warrants to search premises in which it was alleged smuggled goods were concealed, and he used to get his warrants from Police Justices. He also got a warrant from a United States Commissioner. BOSWORTH acted as general detective, to conceal others. I discharged him for that reason.

Senator Bayard—It is a monstrous and dangerous thing that a State authority should grant a warrant to search a man's house on an allegation of a Federal officer.

Mr. Cornell—The practice is unknown to me latterly. It is now considered necessary to have a State warrant.

THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

JOHN J. DALE, agent of the National Steamship line, testified: I hold the same position as the other agents in offering in General Order stores. I remain A. T. STEWART last year $6,322 General Order charges for goods sent to General Order stores before the expiration of forty-eight hours; in cases where goods are sent to the General Order stores after the forty-eight hours Mr. STEWART would pay and I would know nothing about it.

CLAFLIN & CO.

Mr. W. DOWNS, a clerk in the employment of CLAFLIN & Co., testified to several instances where there were losses in the carrying of goods from the dock to the General Order stores. In some cases goods were stolen from the dock, but in no instances have packages been lost except when taken from the public stores. Cases have been opened in the public stores, and rigid investigations are made to discover the cause. Reports by all lines. I do not believe that any of the robberies take place prior to the packages leaving the vessels. I do not always report the losses to the public stores, but have done so sometimes. In most instances the goods are inserted by hand order on the other side, to provide against any contingencies that might arise. The charges in the General Order stores are in some respects no higher than formerly, but I cannot speak with authority in the matter. The witness here read a communication from the firm objecting to the manner in which the General Order business was at present conducted, and suggested the General Order stores be distributed among various steam-ship companies, with a fixed tariff placed upon every article. In addition, the companies should be compelled to keep a record of the time the vessel arrived and the number and extent of the goods, so that the Government would be secured from loss.

The statement of CLAFLIN & Co. presented their objections to the General Order business as at present conducted, under four heads: First, on account of the great delay in which merchants are subjected before getting possession of their goods, this delay sometimes extending to three or four days; second, the great difficulty and delay their carmen suffered in getting the goods from the stores; third, the great damage frequently sustained by goods from rough handling while in the General Order stores; fourth, the most extravagant charges on all goods sent under General Order, the bills of the firm showing that from $1 25 to $2 per package have been paid. As a remedy for the present evils of the system, CLAFLIN & Co. make the following suggestions: that the General Order be distributed among several stores, so avoiding overcrowding; that the Collector confine all such designated General Order stores to a fixed and reasonable scale of prices; that some arrangement be made by which the orders in the General Order stores for delivery to the merchant or transfer to the public stores of goods upon which duty has been paid, could be issued immediately upon presentation of the inspector's certificate. If these proposed plans were put in operation, Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co. are of the opinion that all the objectionable features of the General Order system would be done away with.

I have never seen a General Order store where there was a precaution taken for the prevention of rough handling the goods. They are generally short-handed, and are unable to meet the demand. The evils of which we complain can be corrected by the Collector. We regard his relations with us as representative of the Government as identical with those which exist between us and our customers. We have never brought these matters under the notice of the Collector, because we did not think it would be of any avail.

Q.—Whom the merchant has no power to make LENT & STOCKING do their duty, what power has he to make the Inspector or any other one of steamers to do its duty? A.—I don't know that he has any. There is a possibility of goods being taken from any store, and the more stores the greater the risk to the merchant.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mr. L. G. TILLOTSON, a merchant, after stating a case of overcharge on the part of LENT & STOCKING, which was partially corrected on application, stated a specific case in which he paid an Inspector $25 to get his goods "cleared through." He said he had done so a dozen times, and that if his interest required it, he should do the same again, as he thought a large portion of the officers of customs were corrupt. Mr. HAYARD objected to an intimation that the merchant was a sharer in the crime of the inspector as tending to hinder the proceedings of the Committee, but Mr. STEWART called attention to the fact that it would be impossible to have honest men in the Custom-house, if merchants, instead of reporting instances of corruption, continued to pay officers for violating their duties. After a few interlude it appeared that Mr. TILLOTSON had mentioned one case of corruption to the Surveyor, but had declined to give him the name of the inspector, because Mr. CORNELL told him he "would cut the inspector's head off in a minute." Mr. TILLOTSON thought he "had had a little intercourse with the weighers, too," which proved to be payment for a special return which he was not officially required to give. When Senator HOWE made a motion looking to the discovery of the corrupt inspector, Messrs. HAYARD and CASSERLY objected strongly at tending to "dig up the mysteries of information," and the matter led to a lengthy discussion as to whether the Committee should seek to ascertain the name, or should leave that to the Collector.

The investigation was resumed at 8 P. M. Mr. BUCKINGHAM said he had several communications, letters, affidavits, &c., and proposed that the reading be postponed till to-morrow.

ARTHUR JAMES TILLOTSON, dealer in cable and telegraph material, testified: I have some knowledge of the General Order business; I have no cause to complain of delay in delivery; I object to the charges made; in one instance those charges were excessive; the bill is one dated Oct. 27, 1871; the goods came by the *City of Washington*; they were in the General Order store two or three days when I took them out; the charge on them was $130, in the items of storage, cartage and labor; there were cases of telegraph wire; I protested to LENT & Co. against such an extravagant charge; they told me I could not help myself; I said I'd try; I spoke to Mr. CORNELL, and he said he'd see it modified; the bill was shown to Collector ARTHUR, and returned modified; it then amounted to $101 05; there are still five coils of wire remaining; they retained these till the bill was paid; we have not applied for them since.

Q.—What is the comparison of those charges with that in other warehouses? A.—I have brought with me a paper showing how much is charged. We only pay two cents a coil for storage and five cents for labor. Mr. CORNELL said if he had known that the representative of LENT & Co. had used such language he would have made him reduce the bill still more.

Q.—Would you pay more for dock rates for storage in New-York than depend on personal politeness. A.—I should hope so, but changes are sometimes made. When LENT & Co. told me I could not help myself they were charging four times as much for storage and three times as much for labor as other bonded warehouses. We were allowed to let our goods remain in proper forty-eight hours. In the case referred to we were delayed a little, and I did not want the goods to go into General Order. I sent my book-keeper to the inspector to keep them out, and he asked what it would be worth to us. We made an arrangement for $25, but the inspector did not keep faith, and the goods were put into General Order the morning the invoice came. I think the General Order ought to be shunned by merchants. The charges have always been excessive. I don't know that bonded warehouses always require pay before the goods are delivered. Such has not been my experience. I should say there was no hesitancy, in the case of merchants of good standing, in getting their goods before paying.

Q.—Have you made arrangements with inspectors in other cases similar to the former one? A.—Yes; I have; I suppose I have made arrangements with perhaps a dozen of them.

Q.—Is it your experience that merchants generally of this City make arrangements with inspectors to keep their goods out of General Order? A.—Certainly; I have talked with merchants on this subject, and they have all strongly denounced the system; my impression is that they suffered in the same ratio as I did; I believe the making of arrangements with inspectors to be a common practice with merchants in this City; the goods are held on the pier; I don't know that the inspector has any right to keep the goods there; Mr. CORNELL urged me to expose the inspector who took the $25 from my book-keeper.

Q.—Did you not think you were adding to the demoralization of the Customs by such transactions? A.—I did not think any demoralization could be added to it. I do not say all in the Custom-house are corrupt, but a great many of them are.

Q.—What should you do in case you wanted goods kept out of General Order again? A.—I should consult my interests and my conscience both; and I think it would be in the end I have named them. (Laughter.) I never reported these arrangements to the Collector; I understood it was no use; I have thought sometimes of doing it, and I think if merchants would report all cases of malfeasance in office, first removing the provocation mechanism have to offer a bribe, a deal might be stopped. I cannot suggest any remedy for the General Order business; the system is good if it were not abused; there is no reason why we should pay more to store our goods in a General Order store than in an ordinary bonded warehouse. It has appeared to me that there is a studied desire among inspectors to hurry goods into General Order; we had some goods put into General Order once by the Customs men, on a pretended mistake in the invoice; my broker and I thought this was an imposition, and I tried to see Mr. CORNELL; this appeared to have come to the ears of the Inspector, and the same day he came to me and told me he would assume the bill of General Order charges; I thought the inspector did this because he knew I was a personal friend of Mr. CORNELL; I could not tell the name of the inspector; the abolition of the General Order system would compel ships to keep their goods a long time. I am not prepared to suggest any other plan at present. The bill in the case mentioned was entered in the books of LENT & Co. I had my permit at the pier for the goods before forty-eight hours had expired. The Inspector excused himself on the ground that "T. & Co." was read as "L. & Co." I never made any complaint about this system of extortion, except in one instance to the Surveyor, Mr. CORNELL. He asked me for the name of the man, and I declined to give it. He said he would cut his head off in a minute. I believe he would have done the same in every instance reported to him.

Q.—Have you dealt with any other than inspectors? A.—Well, I think we have had a little to do with the weighers. [Much laughter.] They have served us sometimes for a small gratuity.

Q.—The object of these gratuities was to induce inspectors to do something they were not entitled to by law from doing? A.—I don't understand that. I supposed it was in their discretion to allow goods to remain on the pier after forty-eight hours. I did not know there was any positive law on the subject. I cannot specify the cases in which these arrangements were made. It is a common practice. Mr. BROCKWAY, my neighbor, has spoken with me on the same subject. It is a very disagreeable thing for me to have to give names in this matter; it drags a merchant out. I have no doubt LENT & Co. will make me pay for this.

By Mr. Stewart—The name of my broker is J. W. LICHTER. I made the arrangements with him in person. My broker came in with the inspector in the afternoon. I only knew from my book-keeper that such a bargain was made. The inspector came to my store but did not ask for the $25. I had heard words to persuade him that he was not entitled to that sum. He had not performed what he had agreed to do. It is the general opinion, as far as I am able to find out in New-York, that the General Order system weighs heavily upon the merchants, but only so far as the charges are concerned.

By Mr. Hayard—My reason for saying that the merchants would be averse to testifying in this investigation is, that they would dread bringing trouble upon individuals. Had I known the course this inquiry would take, I should have been very reluctant to testify. My impression is, that there is a very pleasant understanding between the inspectors and the General Order people to hurry goods into General Order stores.

By Mr. Stewart—I cannot name any other merchants who practiced this custom before myself.

By Mr. Howe—I don't believe that the Collector or the Custom-house has any arrangement with the General Order people to hurry goods into General Order stores.

By Mr. Pratt—The person with whom the $25 arrangement was made, as I understand, was the inspector.

The Committee then adjourned until 10 A. M. this morning.

Slandering the Custom-House.

A choice party meets daily in an office in Chambers-street to prepare slanders against Collector MURPHY and the Custom-house. Of this party are "ANDY" SHERIDAN, who has commenced a suit against HENRY WATTERS to recover an alleged assessment; "BOB" MURRAY, known to *Tribune* readers; BERNARD HESS, internal revenue reformer; Mr. DE ANGELIS, former assistant to MURRAY, and a representative of "HANK" SMITH.

A Correction.

Mr. CASPER, a clerk of Mr. A. T. STEWART'S, who was examined before the Congressional Investigating Committee at the Custom-house, on the 6th inst., did not, as was reported, testify that Mr. STEWART paid half the General Order charges of New-York. What he said was that the firm paid within a fraction of $10,000, and that half this amount was refunded by the steam-ship lines.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the case of VALENTINE SPIES *vs.* The Central Savings Bank, Judge BARRETT, yesterday, made an order appointing ISAAC T. SMITH receiver, upon his filing a bond in $15,000.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday the Auditing Committee reported that a balance of $167,446 13 remained in the treasury after payment of last month's expenses.

The members of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Seventh Assembly District, and their friends, last evening listened to a lecture from Col. B. T. MORGAN, on the "Rise and Progress of U. S. GRANT."

JAMES CURRY, of the Second District Court, was dismissed yesterday by the Police Commissioners on a charge of improper conduct, preferred by Mr. JOHN HECKSHER, of No. 143 Madison-avenue.

A regular meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at their headquarters, Mr. Geo. S. McWATTERS, First Vice-President, in the chair, to hear the reports of committees and the Treasurer.

The subject of the ticket-of-leave men from England was again before the Police Commissioners yesterday, and the Clerk was directed to communicate with the Commissioners of Emigration with a view to put the men in their charge as paupers.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, James LEWLON, Abranadi CODY, Charles JACKSON, James HURD and Hugh O'NEILL were committed on a charge of breaking into the liquor store of KIERNAN & O'ROURKE, No. 984 Second-avenue, and stealing $25 worth of liquor and cigars.

The United States District Court was employed all of yesterday with the suit of TISHMAN against CROOK. The Stocker bankruptcy case had another hearing before Commissioner OSBORNE, and two bankruptcy cases were disposed of by Judge BLATCHFORD in the District Court.

The two German Reform Clubs of the Twenty-first Ward have consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the Eighteenth Assembly District German Reform Club. DAVID M. KOEHLER has been elected President, HENRY NEIMAN and C. R. L. SCHULTZE, Vice-Presidents; L. LEMAN and J. SCHMIDT, Secretaries, and C. H. SOMMITH, Treasurer.

In the case of CARL BORTFELD against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, published in the TIMES yesterday, Mr. HENRY V. JOHNSON, attorney for the defendants, states that the notes given for premium were not made payable at plaintiff's residence; that there was no contest as to the truth of the complaint; but that he considered the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief, and he demurred accordingly.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday WARREN HYDE, accused of embezzlement, was again brought before Recorder PARSELLS and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Reform meeting was held in Astoria on Wednesday evening, and the Committee on Amending the Charter presented their report, recommending a reduction of salaries and a suspension for five years of the project to introduce water into the city by extensive public works, and an abandonment for four years of the project for building a City Hall.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new steamer *Harlem* has been placed on the Morrisania and New-York line. She is commanded by Capt. LONGSTREET, Superintendent of the line.

Passengers by the Harlem, Hudson River and New-Haven trains who leave the cars on the Westchester side of the Harlem River, complain of the lack of a platform on the north-west side of the track.

Within a few weeks two attempts have been made to assassinate a student named BENOIT, at St. John's College, Fordham. Both attempts were made while he was in bed, by a person who, on being detected, fled. On the first occasion a slender